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TEXT OF ALIA SPEECH AT MIRDITE AWP MEETING

AU160601 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Feb 86 pp 1-3

[Text of speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at 11 February 1986 Plenum of Mirdite District AWP Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrades, My participation at this meeting gives me the opportunity, first of all, to convey to you, to all the communists and working people of Mirdite District, the warmest greetings of the AWP Central Committee and best wishes for successes in all fields of activity: political, economic, and social.

You have devoted this meeting of the plenum to the control of the implementation of the tasks arising from the decision of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum. You have done well. The strengthening of control over implementation, account-rendering, and the establishment of a strict discipline in fulfilling the tasks constitutes today a major task for all the party organs and organizations, as well as for the state and economic organs.

Throughout the country, and we see this also in your district, a sound revolutionary spirit prevails. The workers' class, the peasantry, and all the working people have been to work with unprecedented enthusiasm and mobilization to fulfill the planned tasks in all areas. As a result of this engagement and of this drive at work, considerable achievements have been attained throughout the country in all sectors. The January plan was also fulfilled in almost every sector in your district: in geology, mining, copper smelting, in construction, in forestry, and in the trade sector. However, and this applies to your district as well as to other districts, the point is that these achievements must be further promoted in a rhythmical and all-round manner. A total commitment is required at all times, but particularly in the current year, to fulfill the plans, particularly in the field of production and in increasing its efficiency.

As was stressed at the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum the 1986 plan is earmarked by a number of characteristics which must be kept well in mind throughout the activity of the party and state organs. A high rate in the increase of the social product must be achieved unfailingly and the principle of consuming only as much as we are producing must be consistently implemented everywhere. What is required today is that advanced experience, rational organization, and science must be better placed in the service of thrift, the efficiency of the economy, and the efficiency of the numerous construction projects undertaken. A number of difficulties that have been created in recent years in the economy must also be overcome this year.

This applies to the entire country, but Mirdite District is also confronted with its own not inconsiderable tasks. Experience shows that the better and the more consciously every sector of the economy, every district, every enterprise, cooperative, and every worker find their place in the complex of the planned tasks, the more likely are the measures to attain the planned targets. Experience teaches us also that it is necessary to stay on top of the job and to stimulate the initiative and creative activity of people, struggling against and opposing all manifestations of complacency, procrastination, globlism, or unilateralism, which are extremely harmful to us.

Copper extraction and the smelting industry constitute a major front in the fulfillment of plans and the development of the economy in Mirdite District. Mirdite has become the country's major center in this important sector of our extractive and processing industry, as well as a sector with a great future.

Your district provides 40 percent of all copper ore extracted, 45 percent of the total volume of copper concentrate, about one quarter of the entire production of blister copper, all the refined copper, the pyrite needed for the production of sulphuric acid, as well as other copper by-products. Your responsibility and duties for the prosperity of the copper industry at present and in the future are therefore considerable and must be properly understood by everyone.

Good results were attained generally during the Seventh 5-Year-Plan in industry, owing to the worthy effort of the geologists, miners, metallurgical workers, the party, and state organs in the district. The plan was fulfilled with regard to copper extraction, pyrite ore extraction, and the production blister copper. It is worth noting, however, that the copper concentrate and pyrite concentrate plan was not fulfilled. This must be prevented resolutely, because it hinders industry in the district and it affects also the tasks concerning the supply and production cooperation with other districts.

At this plenum the problems are being examined and tackled within the framework of Mirdite. But the copper industry, and more generally the mining and processing industry as a whole, now requires a broader geographic extension. In the same way that the development of productive forces themselves are expanding. The large-scale industrial progress, with its complicated network of supply and cooperation, the increasingly fuller exploitation and utilization of our mineral wealth, as well as the development and intensification of transportation, have long resulted in the overflowing of the borders of particular districts, gradually creating the physiography of economic zones of considerable extension, which are integrated and have common characteristics. It is from this viewpoint that the problems pertaining to new investments, to the territorial extension of productive forces, geology, transportation, the movement of the population, macroeconomic studies, and so forth, must be dealt with and resolved in the best possible manner. New qualitative task, arise therefrom, both at present and in the future, with regard to the harmonized development of production forces, particularly as regards the central state and economic organs, the Planning Commission, and the major institutions of economic studies.

Such a very important zone for our country, and one with very great future prospects, would include the northern districts of Mirdite, Mat, Puke, Diber, Kukes, and Tropoje, where we have a developed chrome and copper industry, energy sector, and a timber industry, and where a number of other sources of wealth are beginning to be exploited, such as olivenites, marble, quartz, volcanic glass, magnezite, and so forth.

A more complete and productive development of agriculture and livestock is also required in these districts, alongside industry, a close and natural integration of these viral activities with all the industrial and sociocultural development achieved with all the industrial and sociocultural development achieved from one 5-year period to the next. The party's attention for this entire vast zone with great resources and wealth, as well as particular terrain and climatic conditions, has therefore been a special one and will continue to increase in every aspect: with regard to geology, the extractive and processing capacities, hydroelectric energy, forestry, agriculture, transportation, the comprehensive social development of the cities, industrial centers, construction sites, and all cooperatives, extending to the most remote villages and corners.

With regard to the development of chrome and copper alone, the party has planned that in the current stage of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it will already invest 20 percent more funds than during the Seventh 5-year Period. About 14 million tons of minerals, an average of about 3 million tons annually, will be extracted throughout the northern area during the current 5-year period. This and other developments of economic and social life will naturally require an extension of the transportation sector, of those essential arteries of the organization of the national economy.

While talking with the cooperativists of Perlat in May 1968, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed: "The development of industry, the increase in industrial and agricultural production, also requires the constant extension of transportation, the construction of new roads and railroads." Now the time has come, and in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will undertake the construction of the Milot-Rreshen-Klos Railroad, adopting measures to ensure that the first stage, up to Rreshen, is completed very rapidly, through the national action of the youth of the entire country.

This will be a great action requiring the optimal utilization of the experience gained to date, an optimal use of the design capabilities, and the technical and material possibilities for the construction and commissioning of railroads, particularly in conditions of broken terrain and difficult construction.

The AWP Central Committee calls on the heroic youth of our country, and particularly the youth in the northern districts, to make its valuable contribution for the timely completion of this project, which ranks among the largest in the current 5-year period.

This will provide a new and powerful impulse to commodity and passenger transportation in these areas and will have great influence in raising efficiency, particularly of the chrome and copper industry. But this railroad will also be an important factor for comprehensive political, economic, cultural, and social development, particularly for Mirdite and Mat Districts.

As a result of the consistent economic policy pursued by the party and the large volume of investments, the copper industry has achieved a great degree of development and has by now reached the stage of a complete branch with a closed cycle of extraction and processing. But the country's interests and the greater administrative, technological, and scientific possibilities that have been created make it essential that the entire complex of the copper industry would attain a higher degree of economic efficiency, a higher degree of profitability.

The party requires that every branch of heavy industry which has been developing for some time should not only secure its own extended reproduction, but that it should also free increasingly larger accumulation resources for new productive development, the extension of the sociocultural sector, the increased well-being of the population, and the strengthening of the country's defense potential. But this objective confronts particularly the copper industry, as a branch with a long tradition, stability, and a higher degree of complexity in both depth and in width. This is also dictated by the fact that production in this branch is being extended particularly with ores containing a lower quantity of copper and by the fact that in recent years we have witnessed the manifestation that the final products in the copper industry have required greater expenditure.

The increased efficiency of the copper industry naturally requires greater attention on the part of the party and state organs where this industry is being developed -- that is, in the districts of Mirdite, Puke, Kukes, and Shkoder. But the attainment of this objective also requires a greater technical organization and economic effort on a larger scale, with improvements and positive developments required at all levels of production, as well as in selling copper products in foreign markets.

What is required primarily is for the geological service to be raised to a higher level. The fact that new sources of copper ore are being discovered, in excess of the quantities now being extracted, is a considerable success; and this applies to sources of chrome ore. But greater tasks and more numerous requirements confront the district geological services. It is necessary to clear up as quickly as possible the question of the prospects of the copper ore fields in the vicinity of Rubik. In addition, geological studies and workings must be primarily intended to discover rich copper ore reserves.

The party must praise the geologists for the fulfillment of the annual tasks in discovering reserves, but it must also demand that they fulfill the drilling plan, because in 1985 the Rubik geological enterprise fulfilled its drilling plan only by 70 percent and the geological enterprise in Puke by 80 percent. The plan for the discovery of new reserves must be overfulfilled whenever the material and technical possibilities exist, because we need them in order to fully utilize the production capacities, particularly those of the Kurbnesh enrichment factory, but also of others.

The geological service should have a broader conception of the complexity of mineral surveys, providing more precise information on the reserves discovered, providing the essential data required in the designing of mines and their exploitation, and by making a careful assessment of all major and ancillary elements of the sources under study.

The enrichment of minerals is being gradually extended in the copper industry, and this is essential for the present and for the future. "The question of enrichment," Comrade Enver has stressed, "is essentially a problem concerning the preservation and rational utilization of mineral ores, which belong not only to our own generation, but also to future generations." In the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan an average of 1.3 million tons of copper ore will be used annually, that is, 16 times more than in 1960 and approximately three times more than in 1975. In these conditions, the structure of the ore to be smelted changes in favor of low-content ores, which is initially transformed into concentrate. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan only 15 percent of the ore will be smelted directly, compared with over 25 percent during the previous 5-year period.

This massive phenomenon in the copper industry, but also with regard to other minerals, must be transformed into a factor of the greatest possible economic benefit for ourselves. This is linked not only with the preceptible reduction in the volume of transportation of copper ore, necessitating great expenditure, but also with the elevation of the degree of salvage in the enrichment factories and the improvement in the quality of concentrate, where there are also considerable unused reserves.

The reduction of production costs and the raising of its value requires a better use of the production capacities in the enrichment and smelting factories; it also requires the rigorous application of the technical and technological parameters, as well as the stimulation and supporting of innovative and scientific thinking, particularly with regard to technological improvements. A persistent effort must be carried out to improve the coefficiency of salvage in the enrichment and smelting factories, because there are considerable losses of metal there. Were this indicator raised by only 1 percent in 1986, we could get about 200 more tons of blister copper, or the equivalent of about 150 apartments. The party also demands a more rapid advance toward improving the structure of copper products in favor of those products which may require more effort, but which also bring in more foreign currency revenues, as well as with regard to extending the range of primary and secondary copper products.

I express the deep belief that the geologists, miners, and metallurgical workers, these workers who carry out the heaviest of tasks, but who enjoy the deserved respect and solicitude of our entire society, will better activate their physical and mental forces and capabilities, to further raise the value of our entire copper industry. Their activity can and must be better supported. By the state and economic organs of the district, but also at the center, better meeting the demands concerning living and working conditions, and up to the questions of studies, investments, and the necessary material and technical base. All the possibilities exist for the copper industry, as well as the entire extractive and processing industry, to be raised to a higher level of economic and social efficiency, to transform them into an even more powerful mainstay for the independent and self-reliant development of our national economy.

Therefore, as the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum has instructed, let us establish everywhere efficient order and control with regard to the implementation of norm and of the advanced experience in everything, let us persist more in making valuable technical and technological improvements.

The party requires that Mirdite should make quantitative and a qualitative progress in industry, particularly in the mining sector, but it also demands that it should show great and constant solicitude for agriculture. Nearly 2 decades ago, at a meeting with the people of Mirdite, Comrade Enver, having stressed the importance of a rapid development of industry and mining in your district, added that agriculture, too, in these parts, "...should be promoted at a more rapid pace, because the prospects for agriculture in Mirdite are very considerable, and we must study these prospects and prepare carefully."

By implementing the party line and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, agriculture in your district has progressed, as it has everywhere. Compared with 1970, the acreage of arable land in Mirdite District increased 58 percent in 1985, the number of cattle nearly doubled, and the overall agricultural production was also doubled. During the past decade alone the general income of cooperatives increased 1.7 times and the labor force is increasing every year. But the country's present and future interests require that we should view the achievements in agriculture with a critical eye and as being closely linked with the needs of the people and of the economy for agricultural and livestock products, with the need to keep the rural areas peoples, with the possibilities offered us by nature, and with the suitable material-technical base and the organizational conditions that have been created, and that are being constantly reinforced. From this broad viewpoint, it is obvious that a lot remains to be done in Mirdite and other northern areas, in the same way that more is also required from other areas in the country.

I would like to dwell a little longer on this question. The party demands that all districts, and therefore also the districts of Mirdite, Puke, Tripoje, Kukes, Mat, Diber, and so forth, should be able to meet all their own needs for grain, potatoes, beans, and vegetables (for their own consumption, for the livestock, and other needs). This task must be met head-on, in all its components, and with regard to the villages, the workers centers, and the cities.

The question is rightly asked whether the possibilities exist to achieve this in the near and more distant future. Yes, the possibilities do exist. This has been proven categorically by our country's experience in achieving self-sufficiency in bread grains and the overwhelming bulk of other foodstuffs, also opening up secure prospects of meeting even greater demands in the future. Greater possibilities have now been created to better implement this experience and to achieve an even greater degree of efficiency also in those areas with less favorable soil and climatic conditions, such as the northern districts.

The constant extension of arable land is a great achievement by our agriculture. But do all the districts work as they should in this direction? Let us look at the facts. During the seventh 5-year period the acreage of arable land in Mirdite District increased by only 30 hectares, while very little additional land is expected to be reclaimed in the eighth 5-year period -- only 100 hectares. The situation with regard to other northern districts is more or less the same. Moreover, demands are being put forward in these districts to return 3,500 hectares to pasture, and this must not be permitted. The land in question has been impoverished and has a low yield because the necessary investments and servicing have not been effected and because they are not being properly fertilized with organic fertilizers.

This situation must change radically and without delay with regard to conception, planning, and implementation. Ours is a small country with limited acreage, while the population and the labor force are increasing normally, and we are thus compelled to utilize all reserves and possibilities to increase agricultural production.

The party must make it clear that it is necessary to reclaim new land, even at a higher cost, because these costs will justify themselves; in the same way more investments must be made to improve the existing acreage. The possibilities offered by the reclaimed land can be seen in Mirdite's own example. During the sixth 5-year period (1976-80), when over 2,000 hectares of new land were reclaimed, the general income of cooperatives increased 48 percent, while during the seventh 5-year period, when the acreage of arable land remained almost unchanged, the income from field crops, horticulture, and livestock increased only slightly.

There are considerable possibilities to increase the production of grains and other products by increasing the yields, which are still considerably low in Mirdite and other highland districts.

The fulfillment of the 1986 tasks, and those in the years to follow, will result in obvious improvements in the supply to the population, but this requires the responsible and coordinated implementation of all the measures pertaining to increased agricultural production. This is a broad front of activity for the party, and particularly for the managerial and controlling work of the state and economic organs.

About 5 quintals of chemical fertilizers are currently used per hectare, but its efficiency must be considerably increased. There is much acid soil in your district, but during the past 5-year period only about 10 percent of this land was limed. Only four special brigades have been set up in the entire district to deal with organic fertilizers, which means that there is one brigade for every 1,550 hectares of land, compared with one brigade for every 700-800 hectares in the more advanced districts. The irrigation capacity in Mirdite District is higher than in the rest of the country (about 61 percent), but plan dificits and low yields testify to serious shortcomings in the efficient use of water resources. There have also been weaknesses and nonfulfillment of plans by the motor tractor stations, where expenditure has been high and the quality of the work carried out has been poor. It is therefore the task of the party organizations at district level, as well as in every agricultural cooperative, sector, and brigade, to implement without fail the necessary agrotechnical, economic, and administrative measures and to check their implementation responsibly and to the last.

The 13th AWP Central Committee plenum posed the task that small herds of livestock should be kept by every field brigade and that each one should sow one hectare with beans and potatoes in order to improve the supply of the cooperativists with milk and vegetables. The product should be distributed against payment among the members of the brigades for their own use. This initiative has already been supported and found to have given good results in a number of districts and cooperatives.

Taking into consideration the concrete conditions of the highland districts, we must work to implement this directive issued by the party, thus not only creating conditions for a better supply of the cooperativists with milk and vegetables, but also offering possibilities to better increase the number of livestock, particularly small livestock, and to increase the income wealth of the cooperatives. It is important that this directive of the party should be correctly understood by the cadres, but what is fundamental is that the initiative of the peasantry should be stimulated.

Some comrades may ask: Where are we to find the livestock or the seeds? We tell these comrades: Inform the cooperativists about this directive and they will find a solution, because they are themselves interested in better supplies of milk, beans, and potatoes. This has been proven by experience to date.

It is said that in Mirdite and some other northern areas there is an insufficient labor force in the cooperatives. There may be problems in this respect, especially in certain cooperatives, but the question must be viewed concretely. In Mirdite we have 0.6 hectares of arable land per cooperativist; in the other northern districts the figure is 0.5-0.6 hectares, and on a national level the figure is 1 hectare per cooperativist. During the seventh 5-year period the labor force in the cooperatives increased 11 percent in Mirdite, equivalent to 1,000 people, and this number will constantly increase. The situation is therefore not all that bad. But there is a problem when we see that a large number of the cooperativists fail to fulfill the norms, and there is also the fact that a large proportion of the workers class living in the villages is not properly used. Here we are, the facts do show that in Mirdite, as well as some other districts, there is sufficient manpower, despite the large proportion of villagers engaged in mining; they show that there are considerable reserves to carry out a larger volume of work in agriculture.

The fact that the majority of the labor force in the cooperatives includes women, and that about 60 percent of the labor force in the state sector is met by the forces of cooperatives (mainly men), is a positive one. This was also stressed by Comrade Enver. The party's task is to persuade people, and particularly the cadres, to have more confidence in the work and the decisive contribution of women in agriculture; to make them understand the need to ensure an organic link between industrial and agricultural activity, without damage to either; to increase the active role of the workers class in the prosperity of agriculture and in the life of the villages; but also to further consolidate the broad structure -- cooperativists, workers, and intellectuals -- of the rural population, without burdening society with premature and excessive expenditure to create and expand industrial centers.

Naturally, in the northern districts and other areas throughout the country where we have extensive mining and other types of nonagricultural activity, real measures must be programmed and gradually implemented during the eighth 5-year period to increase the mechanization of work in the mines, in the metallurgical sector, in transportation, in the timber sector, and so forth, but also to equip agriculture with machinery suitable for mountain areas. There has been talk about this before, but the time has now come for the planning organs and ministries concerned to dwell seriously on this question and to determine concrete and efficient solutions and measures, which must be included in the plans for specific mines and districts.

It is necessary to give a strong impetus to the development of the livestock sector. All mountainous districts, including the northern ones, must aim at ensuring that the livestock sector meets the needs of the people in those areas and becomes a considerable supplier for the country as a whole, particularly as regards meat, milk byproducts, wool, and skins. But the party and state organs, as well as all the working people at the base, must be aware that this sector is currently considerably backward. It is necessary to work for a radical change in the livestock sector, fully implementing the tasks and important directives arising from the decision of the Political Bureau for the development of the livestock sector, which have been sanctioned in the current year's plan and of the years to come.

You yourselves know more concretely the ways and the reserves available to achieve this change. But what I wanted to stress primarily is that you must use the capacities of the natural pastures to the maximum possible, which include about 100,000 hectares in the six northern districts, or about one-fourth of the entire country's acreage of natural pastures. This great wealth must serve to increase the number of small livestock wintering on the spot, but pastures must especially be stocked with lambs and kids for fattening during the summer season; starting this year there will be cooperation between cooperatives in the plains and those in the mountains, with clear responsibilities and on the basis of real benefits to both sides.

What I mean is that the cooperatives in the plains should sell to the mountain cooperatives, or lease to them, lambs and kids against payment, instead of the present practice, according to which the mountain cooperatives graze their herds of small livestock in the plains.

In these parts there are considerable possibilities of massively increasing the number of goats, which can graze over large areas that are unsuitable for other animals. But to achieve this, it is necessary to combat some concepts of underrating the importance of goats and the idea that in these areas it is necessary to attach greater importance to pig-raising. The bitter climate makes the consumption of pork necessary, but the possibilities of increasing grain production in these areas limits any large-scale increase, even on an extensive basis. One must therefore attach greater importance to small livestock, particularly with regard to meat production, and when the volume of production has reached a satisfactory level, it would then be possible to exchange mutton or pork for the areas with a colder climate.

In addition to this, better work must be done in Mirdite and elsewhere to increase the number of cattle suitable for the highlands and the cold climate. It is not at all normal for cooperatives to keep only 2-30 cows, giving yields of up to 1,200 liters, when the possibilities are for much more than this. Particular attention must be paid to increasing yields of forage crops, because the yields in Mirdite are only between 10 and 30 quintals per hectare, when the cooperative of Bellove in Diber, at 1,400 meters above sea level, can get 100 quintals per hectare and about 2,000 liters of milk per cow. The extensive opportunities to increase the number of cows, but also sheep and goats in the cooperatives, can be used with even greater efficiency through a better utilization of the fodder reserves existing in every village, as I have said before, by stimulating the keeping of small herds at brigade level.

There are numerous possibilities to develop horticulture and viniculture in Mirdite and other districts. This is essential to improve diets, to consolidate the economy of the cooperatives, and to create new labor fronts. But facts indicate that this important sector of the economy is underrated and is still making unjustifiable losses. Why have the district party and state organs permitted this situation to continue for years on end? A lot can be said about mobilization and actions to fulfill plans, but these remain empty words when some sectors of agriculture are not properly appreciated and when people fail to look at concrete results in time. Unilateralism leads to disorganization, to a decline of economic efficiency, to a darkening of future prospects, and to regression. The economic situation of cooperatives cannot be improved by low agricultural and livestock yields, or when horticulture provides only 2-3 percent of the total income. It is therefore necessary to look at matters in this sector rigorously and to insist on account-rendering at district level, at the base, but also at the center. All human, material, and scientific resources must be utilized to develop horticulture in Mirdite District and to ensure large-scale production and bigger incomes from it.

All cooperatives in Mirdite District, but also those in other northern areas, must place on their agenda the need to increase incomes from field crops, the livestock sector, and horticulture. This task must not be underrated, thinking that the standard of well-being of families in Mirdite and other districts, where a large proportion of the men work in the mining sector, is satisfactory. It is a fact that here, in Mirdite, the real per capita income in the villages, from all sources, that is, including work in the mines, is equal to or even higher than the average at the national level. But the fact that the per capita income secured from work in agriculture is only half the national average, this must be considered a very negative factor. Overcoming this unjustified backwardness can and must be achieved only on the basis of raising the production and the efficiency of expenditure and investments in agriculture, by considerably raising the per capita income in those working in the cooperatives.

Interest in agricultural work cannot be stimulated by reducing the participation of villagers in work in the mines, factories, forestry, and construction sites. This would check the development of productive forces throughout the country and the economic and social progress of the highlands themselves. The party and the state organs in Mirdite and similar districts must look upon the possibilities for progress of agriculture with confidence, seeing prospects for increased agricultural and livestock production. They must organize work better, extol the example of the more advanced, better activate internal forces in every area, in every cooperative, and in the smaller units within the cooperatives. It is necessary to struggle for greater efficiency in utilization of the material and technical base of agriculture, as of specialists in agricultural cooperatives and state enterprises. But it is also necessary to properly appreciate and to use efficiently all those economic and financial advantages granted by the state to the hilly and mountain cooperatives, which amount to 55 million leks annually for the northern cooperatives, and to 9 million leks for Mirdite District alone. These favors are a right belonging to the hilly and mountain cooperatives because our society is interested in the development of agriculture everywhere, but they must always be deserved by the cooperativists' efficient work and by results in production.

Implementation of the great tasks in 1986 is directly linked to consolidation of the party's work. The 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum instructed the party to carry out a more lively, intensive, and efficient activity at all levels in the economic and other sectors of social life. And when we talk about the party's activity, we have in mind all the varied aspects of its educational, leadership, and organizational work. But in the present conditions: Particularly at district level and at the base, the party's controlling activity assumes great importance.

As in everything else, but particularly in the work of the party organs and organizations, when systematic and really operative control is lacking, the way is opened to liberalism and dissolution of discipline, a spirit of procrastination and justification is nurtured, and narrow personal or group interests can operate and cause harm. Above all else, the planned tasks are not fulfilled and the growing needs of the people are not met.

Experience shows that the exercise of party control is neither simple nor a matter of mere desire. To be able to control means above all to be clear about the party's line and directives, about the planned targets, and about the real situation prevailing everywhere, at every work center and below. This is what is required of the party committee, the party organization, every communist. But to be able to get to the bottom of things, knowledge of the subject matter must be accompanied by correctness and by the good example of every communist and cadre, of every party organization, and of all the leading forums at district level. Without this essential quality no one will listen seriously. Without this quality it is not possible to arouse the minds, hearts, and energies of people in fulfilling production tasks and all other tasks in various fields.

Consolidation of the controlling work of the party and its instruments is and must be achieved naturally, through daily work, and on the basis of precise information concerning the most essential questions, without manifestations of bureaucracy. To be able to exercise control one must know what to look for, whether it is economic data, statistics, or direct contacts with ordinary working people, cadres, and specialists. In this respect it is necessary to further develop the capability of cadres and communists to make generalizations, to draw general conclusions on the basis of facts, analyses, and discussions, but also to resolve concrete, feasible, and controllable tasks. The party-minded management of the work in the mines, factories, cooperatives, construction sites, and everywhere else, becomes more effective particularly when the problems concerning plan fulfillment are raised for discussion at the basic party organizations, when cadres and communists are called to account for their work, and when the general interest is always given priority consideration.

A strong spirit of militancy by the Communists and the basic organizations can demolish all bureaucratic barriers, can make all forms of internal control more efficient, this being essential in all working collectives.

The strengthening of control and of all other activity by the party and its instruments, in the final analysis, must lead unfailingly to the fulfillment of the 1986 tasks by all branches and sectors of the economy, by all districts, enterprises, and cooperatives, this being the major and only way of securing the rapid and independent development of our socialist economy. This is the major conclusion of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum, and its operational force is permanent.

The fulfillment of the 1986 plan and tasks constitutes the foundation on which we will rest firmly to progress throughout the next 5-year period. If the current tasks in the economy are properly understood by the party, its instruments, by all the working people, the possibilities for the future will become that much clearer to everyone. In the same way, if the country's future development is properly studied and planned, the current potential of the economy can be better utilized and directed. This organic link between the present and the future development of the country -- as Comrade Enver Hoxha used to teach us -- constitutes one of the greatest achievements of our socialist order, which we must further consolidate and raise to a higher level throughout our work and efforts, with increasingly better results in production and in all other fields.

The AWP Central Committee is confident that the communists workers, cooperativists, and intelligentsia in Mirdite District successfully fulfill all planned tasks and will further promote the economy and culture, with unity of revolutionary thinking and action and with a lofty sense of responsibility and selflessness, and that they will go to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party proudly and with numerous successes.

METHODS, NEED FOR YOUTH WORK OUTLINED

AU252111 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 February 86 p 2

[Article by Muharrem Xhafa, AWP Central Committee apparatus education sector chief: "Youth -- an Ever-Militant Force in the Van of the Tasks of the Time"]

[Excerpts] The people welcome every work of Comrade Enver Hoxha with particular love and interest, since for almost half a century the leader of the party lived intensely with the troubles of the time, and with the excitements, joys, and sorrows of all, experiencing them deeply and illuminating them with his revolutionary Marxist-Leninist thought. What did Comrade Enver not write about? He had warm words for everybody, ardent discussions, heartfelt greetings, inspiring letters. Young people above all had the good fortune to be deeply involved in the life and work of our unforgettable leader. Because young people, stressed Comrade Enver, are a great treasure of the people and the party, a rejuvenating force for the socialist fatherland and its future.

Traveling on the road of the party, young people have always been at the most difficult fronts, where the greatest sacrifices and deeds of heroism have been demanded. They have committed themselves on this road with political and ideological awareness, with the vigour of their youth and the maturity and courage the party has instilled in them. Young people have been and remain always a major unifying factor, a colossal force in the great class battles our party has confronted, in the deepening of the struggle against the vestiges of the past, against manifestations of bureaucratism and liberal phenomena injected by bourgeois-revisionist ideological aggression.

Today a broader vision on the question of youth is more necessary than ever, as is greater effort to construct the work of the party in accordance with the growing demands of youth, and with changes which have taken place in the young generation's political, scientific, and cultural development, and in the tastes and wide interests. Only broadly panoramic activity opens new horizons and broadens young people's circle of interests; only skillful styles and methods of activity encourage and inspire them to great deeds. And so we cannot work with modern youth with the same forms and methods of activity as in the past, however successful they may have been. The party and Comrade Enver have always insisted on varied work with our young people, for the reason that they do not have the same tasks and needs in the town and in the countryside, in mines, cooperatives, in the army and at school.

Our young people are of high political maturity. The care for them shown by the base organizations and by communists has nothing to do with keeping them under tutelage; young people do not need everything to be dictated to them, and do not need to be watched by a teacher on duty at every evening dance, on the supposed grounds that they would make mistakes without his presence. Young people must not be kept under lock and key, and opinions and activities must not be imposed upon them, for such an idea, stresses Comrade Enver, does not correspond to the party line. It is important that our young people should be brave, and prepared and able to distinguish good from bad. vigilant, and consistent, to follow the teachings of the party.

The situation today, more than ever before, demands from boys and girls a high sense of responsibility in fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them, and a militant attitude toward everything that goes against Marxist-Leninist ideology, proletarian morality, and the interests of socialism. In comparison with the high examples of heroism and sacrifice of those Albanian boys and girls who did not grudge even their lives for the liberation of the fatherland, the building of socialism, and the defense of the nation, how mean and trivial seem the petty-bourgeois hankerings of occasional boys and girls, who want work on their doorstep, in the town, with their antisocialist acts towards common property, or attitudes of indifference towards alien manifestations.

The influence of the youth organization upon the education of these young people must be increased. But this cannot be achieved with just any kind of activity, but demands patience, tact, and a warm-hearted attitude.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES AQUINO ON ELECTION

AU271940 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a cable of greetings to Mrs. Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines, on the occasion of her assumption of office as president of the republic. The cable expresses the conviction that the relations between Bulgaria and the Philippines will continue to develop in interest of the two peoples, peace and international cooperation.

ROME COURT EXONERATION DEMANDED FOR BULGARIANS

'Antonov Committee' Declaration

AU271944 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 27 Feb 86

["An Acquittal Due to Lack of Guilt Necessary" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- The National Committee for Defence of Sergey Antonov has issued the following declaration:

The mass media have circulated the announcement that at the trial in Rome, where the Bulgarian citizens Sergey Antonov, Zhelyo Vasilev and Todor Ayvazov are also defendants, Prosecutor Marini had asked for their acquittal due to insufficient evidence.

In essence this position of the prosecutor refutes the prosecution and all allegations, which have been fabricated in order to discredit the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Bulgarian state organizations and Bulgarian nationals.

The lack of sufficient evidence means lack of guilt. It is the prosecution, according to explicit legislative texts and according to classical jurist principles, that is meant to prove the guilt, and if guilt is not proved, that means that it does not exist.

In this circumstances the National Committee for Defence of Sergey Antonov insists that the Bulgarian citizens, defendants at the trial in Rome, accused of complicity in the assassination attempt against Pope Paul John II, should be declared not guilty. [sentence as received] That will correspond exactly to the facts, law, jurist principles and justice.

This will also be one, although insufficient, idemnification for the incurred moral, mental and physical sufferings of the accused Bulgarian nationals.

Lawful Verdict: 'Innocence'

AU272020 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 27 Feb 86

["Uncalled-For Stand of Compromise" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA observer Mira Todorova) -- Prosecutor Antonio Marini, who holds the prosecution case at the second papal assassination attempt trial in Rome, has asked for the acquittal of the three Bulgarian defendants due to lack of sufficient evidence. This was the first culmination of the trial after the completion of the hearing of the case.

But could we really regard it as ensuing immediately from the legal conclusions prompted by the progress of the trial? We cannot agree that the formulation "due to lack of sufficient evidence" corresponds to the procedural realities. The eight-month complicated and circumstantial search for the truth has unconditionally proved that as regards the Bulgarian defendants there could be no other lawful judicial and moral verdict that "acquittal due to proved total innocence".

In his summation of the prosecution case which continued for ten days and for more than 30 hours Prosecutor Marini set himself the unachievable task of finding the "Bulgarian connection", i.e. as an old Bulgarian saying goes, of finding "a calf under an ox". But he did not find it because no one has ever seen a calf born by an ox. It is impossible to successfully maintain an indictment on the basis of a gross and obvious slander. This has been eloquently proved at the trial. Not a single material fact or objectively proved price of evidence has confirmed the indictment presented without a scruple after an unconscientious investigation. And prosecutor Marini, who with a record-breaking verbosity dissected even the most hostile pseudo-evidence given by professional anti-socialist agents could not but admit the obvious: Nothing can be proved against the Bulgarian nationals and the Bulgarian agencies. But his courage did not suffice to make the following step, namely to assert that nothing can be proved because there has never been and there has never been any Bulgarian involvement whatsoever in the papal assassination attempt.

And yet the question remains -- why did the experienced prosecutor Antonio Marini devote such great effort and so many days and hours to bringing back to life the prematurely born child christened "the Bulgarian involvement" in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church which passed away in swaddling cloths of the investigation? The massages could not bring the little monster conceived by dark forces and diapered in the poorly patched up fabrications of Agca back to life. And yet, sadly lowering his own professional prestige, Antonio Marini embarked on the risky game of sowing suspicions and doubts and of suggesting unproved but, according to him, "probable", "hypotethical" and "admissible" presumptions which throw a shadow over the objectively proved facts.

It is not because of the lack of professional skill, we are convinced in that. It is just because from the very beginning he had set himself the task of contributing as much as he could to the propaganda support of the anti-Bulgarian campaign, of supplying food, as long as he could, for those journalists who had remained truthful to their assignment to mix up socialist Bulgaria in a vile political affair, to prolong without end the calumniation of socialist ideological and political moral.

It is hardly probable that this position of Prosecutor Marini will bring him fame. We cherished some hopes that he will remain up to the mark of one great trial, in which, although with difficulties, a base machination had to be objectively exposed. We even wanted the prosecutor himself to proclaim loudly the iniquity, to declare that the innocent groundlessly accused Bulgarians are above any suspicion, and leastwise in this way to atone for the blame of those who have imprisoned Sergey Antonov for three years.

Prosecutor's 'Formula of Doubt'

AU272058 Sofia BTA in English 2032 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, February 27 (BTA) -- "The counsel for the prosecution asks for the acquittal of the Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev due to lack of sufficient evident" Prosecutor Antonio Marini said today concluding his summation of the prosecution case which he read in the course of 11 days at the second papal plot trial in Rome

Before that he formulated his requests for the sentencing to different periods of imprisonment of all defendant Turks with the exception of the deceased Bekir Celenk. The most severe punishment according to Italian law -- life imprisonment, was asked for Oral Celik and for Musa Serdar Celebi. As regards Omer Bagci, the prosecutor insisted on the consideration of "general extenuating circumstances" and on his sentencing to 24 years of imprisonment. The punishment asked for the assassin and slanderer Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life sentence, was symbolic -- 1 year imprisonment and a fine of one million Italian lira.

These requests of the prosecutor marked the end of a procedural stage but unfortunately the total innocence of the three Bulgarians has not been declared nor has a judicial end been put to the slanderous campaign against Bulgaria. Quite to the contrary.

The counsel for the prosecution availed himself of the final hours allotted to the summation of the prosecution case to quote some uncalled for from the procedural point of view lies of Agca. Feeling that he was losing ground in them, the prosecutor asked for the resumption of the hearing of the case. The reasons? To hear the "testimony" of the terrorist Atila Serpil, who is serving a sentence in Turkey, and of the Italian contractor Luccio Berti sentenced in Libya for fraud. Both of them have allegedly promised to make "disclosures". Mr. Berti even asserted that he had some evidence about the attempt on the life of Walesa" [quotation mark as received] in Rome. Strange, what may a sentenced fraud have to say about an attempt which has never taken place and about a falsification for which Agca was indicted in Dr. Martella's investigation. But this was not the actual reason for which Prosecutor Marini made his groundless request. The Italian code for criminal procedure provides for the resumption of a hearing of a case only when it is "absolutely and obviously necessary" and the prosecutor is well aware of this fact. After a one-minute session the Court rejected his request. Then Prosecutor Marini raised his voice to say that the jurors were impeding him from seeking the truth.

The prosecutor himself was not striving to find the truth from the very first day of his summation of the prosecution case when he declared Agca to be "quite trustworthy". This is why at the end he applied the so-called "formula of doubt" to the three innocent Bulgarians. Asking for their acquittal due to "lack of sufficient evidence" the prosecutor admitted in public that there are no proofs and arguments in support of the false thesis that Antonov Ayvazov and Vasilev are accomplices in the attempt on life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

At the same time, however, he left the shadow of doubt because he lacked the courage to admit that there is not any "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt against the life of the pope. And it is so just because it does not exist, it could not be found neither by the four-year investigation of Investigating-Magistrate Martella, nor by the eight-month hearing of the case by the Roman Criminal Court, nor by the eleven-day summation of the prosecutor. So that the screening behind the formula of suspicion is without any value in this case and it can only serve as consolation to the discredited inventors and propagators of the anti-Bulgarian campaign.

Conscientious and thorough researchers of Martella's indictment have found and exposed more than 100 lies in the evidence of Agca. And what was the reaction of the counsel for the prosecution, who was assigned, by virtue of the law, to prosecute slander? He turned into a defender of Agca and in the end asked that he be sentenced to one year in prison for illegal import of a gun to Italy.

No retribution has been provided for by the prosecutor for the rather heavier crime of the neofascist terrorist: proved slander against persons, institutions and states.

The final word belongs to the Roman Criminal Court presided by Severino Santiapichi. But before the Court makes its decision it will give a hearing to the counsel of the defence and to those defendants who want or who are in a condition to make final statements.

The trial will continue its work on Monday, when Prof. Giuseppe Consolo, counsel for the defence of Sergey Antonov, will start his speech.

WESTERN HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN CRITICIZED

AU241626 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Mariana Mikhailova article: "Ambitions Doomed to Failure" under the rubric "Human Rights: Apparent and Real" -- first four paragraphs are paper's introductory editorial note]

[Text] In recent years the ideological struggle on the problems of human rights is acquiring new dimensions. There are numerous speculations on democracy, humanism, and liberty fabricated by the ideological strategists of imperialism. The "concern" demonstrated by the most reactionary circles in the West for human rights is an attempt to cover up the bourgeoisie's inability to ensure existence of the human individual with dignity under the conditions of the capitalist social system.

In opposing the ideals of socialism, bourgeois propaganda is spreading slander that the Communists are unwilling to engage in polemics about human rights and that, one might almost say, they have taken part only because the West has "compelled" the socialist countries to conduct a dialogue on these issues with the "free world." Such fabrications are a fruit of anticommunism's powerlessness to resist the laws of the objective historical process.

Contemporary man is becoming ever more convinced that it is precisely socialism, representing real, and not ficticious, democracy, which is the all-powerful force in the struggle for peace and for restraining the arms race, in the solving of mankind's global problems, and in preserving life on our planet.

The editorial board opens its new rubric with the present article:

As long as socialist and capitalist systems exist in the world, and as long as the vast inequality in national wealth is maintained between the highly-developed and developing countries, the real statute of the individual and the rights to life, peace, guaranteed work, rest, education, and expression of every member of society will be different.

In the battle of ideas between the Marxist and bourgeois ideology the words "rights," "liberty," "democracy," and "equality" play an active part. Today, modern man evaluates the different social orders ever more according to the extent and manner in which his life is provided for, and according to the prospects offered for his children.

Recently a special "concern" for the rights of man is once again making its appearance in the West. The bourgeois ideologists are renewing their efforts to convince world public opinion that the method of interpretation and of showing respect for human rights is a measure for the democratism of a political order.

The starting point of the loud-voiced campaign that has been launched is the old anti-communist thesis concerning the "totalitarian" nature of the political relations in the socialist countries. But the "proofs" of "totalitarianism" -- the leading role of the communist party and the absence of a political opposition, are being converted by the apologists of imperialism into the main motif of the hysterical performance staged by them on the subject of "true democracy."

There is nothing strange in the fact that speculations are continuing on the absence of political pluralism in the socialist society. However, the surfeit of propaganda "masterpieces" published in the West about man and his rights fails to conceal the absence of the essential characteristics of political relations of the pluralist type. Political pluralism is a manifestation of class division and antagonism, and represents their institutional form. This is why it has never been and will never be a criterion for the democratism of the social system. The very fact that many parties are in existence does not mean that power belongs to the majority of society, but demonstrates that the society is disunited.

The ideological and political dimensions of the propaganda farce in defense of human rights become evident in the context of the continuing age-old dispute about the essence and meaning of democracy. What is democratic and what is not, which social relations are democratic in nature and which have nothing in common with democracy? The bourgeois interpretation of democracy is limited only to the formal and legal criteria which determine the regulations for interrelations between people. The old slogans of the bourgeois revolutions -- liberty, fraternity, equality, and justice are today proclaimed as legal norms of the modern bourgeois society. But let the meaning of the words "Equal justice for all under the law" emblazoned on the U.S. Supreme Court building be explained by thousands of American citizens, most of all coloured people. There is hardly another country in the world like the United States whose citizens are hemmed in by such an extensive police apparatus. The Federal Administration has at its disposal 6723 systems for the control of Americans. On average each of them has 18 control files [kontrolni dosieta]. There are many varied vivid illustrations of the world of pseudodemocracy. With cynical candidness the jouranl "Spotlight," organ of the ultraright "Freedom Lobby," reports that the directive of the National Security Concil bearing the code name "Rex-84" has been approved by the President's signature. The President's blessing has been given to "enriching" the country with prison camps intended for "undesirable elements." And against this very background the paid advocates of the bourgeoisie continue to blare fourth that their society is both the most democratic and the best example of the "free world."

Marxism-Leninism has revealed the class laws which condition democracy. Democracy cannot be adopted as a priority principle, according to which social-economic and political models are created for the organization of the people's life, a principle outside space and time, but only as a concrete form of relations between people, within the framework of their political organization.

Democracy is both form and content of social life. In different countries it is the same as the economic, social, political, and cultural position of the social groups. And as is demonstrated by life, the formal and legal tenets of democratism may correspond with or diverge from the actual situation. In the anticommunist "initiative" in defense of human rights, of course, the meaning of democracy is consciously out of focus. The accent is on looking for an fabricating "cases" in other countries, and primarily in the socialist countries. Yet they close their eyes to the blatant violation of human rights in their own bourgeois home.

Many pages have been written in the West about "equal opportunities," many slogans have been spread about the freedom of young people to choose the job they want.

At the same time, a number of statistical surveys, presented in the dry but unambiguous language of figures, show that this equality is illusory. The office for research into educational matters in Dortumund (West Germany) acknowledges that "out of every 10 working-class children only one manages to become a high school student," while the newspaper STUTTGARTEN NACHRICHTEN notes: "The children of workers are treated unjustly in our educational system. In the universities too a tendency is noted towards a reduction in the numbers of students coming from a working-class environment."

The unwritten law of the "consumer society" is unrelenting, no matter how beautiful and promising the written laws may sound, and no matter how touching is the weeping and wailing about human rights. Certain Western propaganda services would be able to make a step toward overcoming the crisis of trust if they deal conscientiously with the facts which permeate the everyday life of the millions of workers in their own countries. Perhaps only in this way will the so-called "equal opportunities" about which such expensive propaganda publicity is made not be in such drastic contradiction with reality.

The position of the socialist countries has always been unchangingly clear and categorical -- the protection of human rights is a cause of every state, while of course each state should not forget its international obligations, and should take account of the commonly accepted norms and principles of contemporary international law. The fomenting of military conflicts and the policies of genocide and apartheid are international crimes. And is it indeed possible to describe in any other way neocolonialism, race discrimination, and international terrorism, which result in mass, gross violation of elementary human rights?

One cannot blow one's trumpet about human rights and at the same time neglect the principles of peaceful coexistence. The growth of the risk of a new world war poses with relentless sharpness the question of the defense of the right to life and to peace. This is why we insist that the truth be know, that it should be known whose is the false voice speaking for liberty and democracy. And as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in his statement to French television, "We have something to say on this issue, which is now being artificially stirred up by Western propaganda and is being utilized to poison relations between peoples and states." And we will say it with total responsibility to the present and future of modern civilization. Because the American Administration is attempting to offer a "freedom" which is a negation of the very idea of liberty as a compensatory prospect for the depreciated values of bourgeois individualism. And in spite of the propaganda tricks to substitute amorality for morality, criminality for honesty, and the inadmissible for the admissible, the neoconservative ideology is arousing associations of restriction of freedom, pseudodemocratism, and global threats.

FURTHER ON POLISH ECONOMIC, SCI-TECH TALKS

Markov-Gwiazda Meetings

AU270830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish section of the Bulgarian-Polish Commission for Economic and Scientific-technological Cooperation. During the conversation a positive assessment was given concerning the state of Bulgarian-Polish relations. Emphasis was placed upon the new momentum given to the activation of interaction between the economic leaders and oranizations of the two countries following the summit meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Sofia in March 1985.

In the course of the meeting, in which Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Bulgarian section of the commission, took part, the possibilities were discussed for the development of scientific-technological and production cooperation, a matter which is being worked out at present.

This evening, in the Polish Embassy in Sofia, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, awarded the order of the Commander's Cross with Star to Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to Georgi Karamanev, chairman of the Social Council at the Council of Ministers. The high honor was awarded by the State Council of Poland for their contribution to the development of the relations with the fraternal country. The Polish Ambassador Wladyslaw Napieraj gave a cocktail party.

Trade, Payments Agreements

AU271520 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Polish economic relations are undergoing an upgrade development in conformity with the agreements reached at summit level between the two countries. Today Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr. Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, expressed satisfaction with this fact and signed a protocol on the work of the 23rd session of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The importance of this session is determined not only by the reaching of important agreements in a number of spheres of the economy but also by the considerable work done for raising the efficiency of the bilateral economic relations and of the commission itself which is co-chaired by Mr. Andrey Lukanov and Mr. Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

At the session a protocol was also signed for the reciprocal trade and payments between Bulgaria and Poland for the current year which provides for an 8 per cent increase of the deliveries as against 1985 (in 1985 bilateral trade amounted to more than 800 million foreign currency leva) and a final document of the session of the subcommission on the issues of science and technology. [sentence as received] This document includes a programme for the techno-scientific relations in the 1986 - 1990 period.

Special attention was paid to the cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy, agriculture and the food industry, ship building and transport equipment. Prominence was given to the issues of broadening specialization and joint production in these spheres.

REAGAN TV SPEECH WRITTEN IN COLD WAR SPIRIT

LD272203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Michal Cermak commentary]

[Text] At a time when voices calling for sense and an end to the arms race can be heard from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress, Washington continues openly to support a militaristic course. Today's television speech by President Reagan was in this spirit. If the human race is to preserve its civilization it has no alternative to peaceful coexistence and consistent disarmament. These are words which Soviet Communists are saying to the world in various ways. The realistic evaluation of the present international situation, however, has some kind of opposite. It is said that peace can only be assured by further arming. It is only possible to hold talks from a position of strength and for this we need new, even more destructive and more dangerous arms, including those which make use of space. These are the arguments of the highest representatives of the overseas superpower which usurps the role of dictating its will to the whole world. Behind them are goals, the true power of which comes from the prosperity of the whole complex of the armaments industry now intertwining practically all spheres of the political and economic system of the United States.

It was no surprise when these forces got their people into the White House 5 years ago, for political realism had lost the necessary messiahs over the ocean. The war rhetoric which followed was also not surprising, nor the newly unleashed arming madness or concrete acts of policy from a position of strength, and finally not even the willful sabotage of disarmament talks. The world was, however, caught in the atmosphere of the cold war, and there can be no doubt that it once again came dangerously close to the very brink of nuclear catastrophe. This is why the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva was received with such relief, and this is why the final official standpoint of the United States on the basic Soviet peace initiative, the realization of which would rid humanity of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, is awaited with such interest.

For the moment it is more possible to find an answer from what the White House is striving for. First, it strives to push through a record arms budget for next year and then for the following years. In this spirit, literally in the spirit of the worst years of the cold war, President Reagan's recent television speech screen was written. He described the huge danger the United States would allegedly expose themselves to if they slowed down the arms race by any fraction or if, it follows from this, they agreed to proposals to destroy completely all supplies of present weapons. The President's arguments have not changed. Once again he scared viewers with the alleged Soviet threat, saying that the Soviet Union will in the next few years launch 40 nuclear submarines, will make ready 500 new intercontinental missiles, and 18,000 brand new strike tanks. These figures truly do frighten, but as far as is known such arms are meant to be bought for the colossal figures set aside every year from the federal budget of the United States. And they are supposed to be supplemented by new, so-called invisible bombers and invisible cruise missiles, giant lasers and other ray weapons sited in space. So it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which represents a threat for practically the whole of humanity.

And one more detail from the President's speech. In order to give power to his justification for further arming he spoke about the legendary boxer Jack Dempsey. No one defeated this world champion of fist fights from the beginning of the century. President Reagan is right that the winner in the boxing ring as a rule is the one who is better trained and stronger. The world political scene, however, is not a boxing ring, even though many in the United States, it seems, would like it that way -- regardless of the fact that one cannot play forever with the fates of humanity and those of one's own people.

WEST 'REJECTS' EAST'S LATEST MBFR PROPOSAL

AU261050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Feb 86 pp 1,7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The West Is Plucking a False String; Another Constructive Step of the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The 417th session of the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which was held yesterday [20 February], showed a promising beginning, thanks to the socialist countries. On behalf of the direct participants in the negotiations from among the Warsaw Pact countries -- the CSSR, Poland, the GDR, and the USSR -- Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, submitted the text of a draft agreement on the initial troop reduction of the USSR and the United States, and on the freezing of troop strengths on both sides together with appropriate accompanying measures.

In their proposal the socialist countries in fact made more precise, and expanded, their original proposal of February 1985 on achieving the first agreement after 13 years of negotiations in Vienna. At the same time, they met halfway the Western proposals of December 1985; they acceded to the reduction of the quota of USSR and U.S. troops from 20,000 and 13,000 to 11,500 and 6,500 soldiers respectively, as proposed by the West. Furthermore, all 11 direct participants in the Vienna talks (Belgium, Britain, Holland, Canada, Luxembourg, the FRG, and the United States -- the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, and the USSR) should, after the initial reduction of USSR and U.S. troops commit themselves not to increase their armed forces and armaments for 3 years; and both sides should every year exchange numerical data on the troop strength in the area under consideration. As soon as the new agreement would become valid, three to four control points would be set up on both sides, through which the units and groups of units of the ground forces of the participants in the negotiations would have to pass; and these control points would be staffed by representatives of both sides; and so forth.

By this step the socialist countries have again specifically demonstrated their interest in the reduction of armed forces and armaments, and their willingness to move the negotiation from the impasse of fruitless and hypothetical discussions about figures and data; at the same time they have in no way neglected the essential need of a sensible and expedient control. Surely it is self-evident that he who wants to disarm must also reckon with control. The Warsaw Pact states have also expressed their preparedness to compromise, since it is sometimes impossible to achieve an agreement without compromises. They have taken into account the Western demand for a reduced number of USSR and U.S. troops set apart for the first withdrawal to their home countries, even though they would far rather have higher figures here. Ambassador Wieland called upon the delegations of the NATO countries to cooperate in editing the text of the agreement, which would represent great encouragement for the Vienna negotiations.

In replying to the submitted text of the agreement, Dr Josef Holik, head of the FRG delegation, declared that even "at the first glance" the socialist countries' proposals are "insufficient" with regard to the "verification process"; in other words, the West has rejected the constructive contribution of the socialist countries. Holland's Ambassador Van de Mortel spoke in support of Ambassador Holik, and even expressed "disappointment and dissatisfaction" with the control measures contained in the socialist countries' proposal.

Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, asked to be given the word toward the end of the session; he expressed regret over the negative attitude of the Western delegations which revert in their arguments to the polemics on figures, control, and verification, making this a pretext for postponing agreement and progress in the Vienna negotiations. Verification and also other associated measures are meant to serve the main object of the negotiations -- the reduction of the strength of armed forces and armaments -- and not vice versa. However, even in Vienna the West is putting the horse behind the carriage, and not where it belongs -- in front, where it would pull the carriage forward.

During the press conference held in the afternoon, the Western representatives tried to justify their negative attitude toward the proposal of the socialist countries by speaking of the socialist countries' "inflexibility." A question cropped up among the journalists: toward the end of last year, when the West was submitting its proposals, it claimed that, substantially, it was adopting the scheme of the socialist countries submitted in February 1985 -- then why is it now reacting in a totally negative manner, at the same time plucking a frayed and false string? The Western representative replied: The socialist counries have not responded to our control measures, they are dealing only with "secondary" issues. Well, we will have to wait again until the Western delegations peacefully, attentively, and thoroughly study the text that was submitted yesterday, and then make their statement on it. There is still 1 month to go before the 38th round ends...

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION HITS ALCOHOL USE AT WORK

AU231832 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 February on page 4 carries a 3,300-word round-table discussion on the theme "Alcohol Has No Place at the Worksite."

A total of 7 persons from various walks of life and various parts of the Czech lands -- trade unionists, a CPCZ Official, a physician-psychiatrist, and a jurist -- partake in the discussion, "prepared" by RUDE PRAVO staff journalists Dalibor Macha and Vaclav Pergl.

RUDE PRAVO introduces the discussion as follows: "Alcohol is often drunk in offices and at worksites. Also studiously ignored by, or even with an active participation of, ranking personnel. Sometimes nothing happens; other times, after such a little "party", an accident on the job occurs. And at the same time we agree that alcohol has no place at the worksite."

The answer to the question whether drinking alcoholic beverages on the job is widespread, is inconclusive. One of the participants says he "does not think so," but adds "We must not ignore this phenomenon or pretend it does not exist," and partly blames restaurants in the factories' vicinity for the drunkenness on the job. The second participant, Vladislav Vlasaty, chairman of the CPCZ enterprise committee of the General Directorate of the CKD engineering works in Prague-Vysocany, says that employees of his factory "often sit" in these restaurants during working hours, a matter for which the ranking personnel and foremen are to blame, because "they are not interested when someone goes away, why an employee is not at his workplace." The factory guards are also to blame. However, he goes on, drinking at a worksite also arises from the fact that a "collective" has no other place to go to celebrate someone's birthday and the like. In Vysocany, "cultural facilities" are very rare, Vlasaty says.

Milos Endrst, worker and chairman of the CPCZ Enterprise organization in the electric-furnace steel plant Drin Poldi SONP in Kladno, insists that "in our electric-furnace steel plant it never happens that during the melt a responsible worker or his subordinate would go away to some restaurant to have a few drinks," foremen "would not tolerate a thing like that." Also, in his opinion, people who work at furnaces "would not dream of getting drunk on the job," Endrst says.

And Doctor of Law Jan Sanca, deputy City Prosecutor in Brno, says that where he works various celebrations are being held, "but it shows that they can be held also without alcohol." People have a few snacks and a cup of coffee. "This does not upset mutual relations at all," he says.

In another part of the discussion, Jana Fritzova, physician-psychiatrist of the Skoda engineering works in Plzen, is against drinking on the job. She says that "tolerant attitudes toward obvious as well as potential alcoholics harm not only the people themselves, but also society. The argument that other people in other places drink more, does not hold water." She also mentions that in the Skoda works there are 855 persons registered as potential alcoholics, but "this is only a fraction of the real situation," the "tip of the iceberg."

Doctor of Law Zbynek Ledvina, "worker" of the Central Trade Union Council, is of the opinion that a "worksite can greatly influence a person who drinks."

Discussing accidents at worksites, Vlasaty criticizes the disproportion between the prices of alcholic and nonalcoholic beverages. "When I compare the prices of alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, I come to the conclusion that it is better to order a glass of wine then juice or coke. Good nonalcoholic beverages are too expensive. Beer is relatively cheaper, and therefore it is drunk more, even though I think that a number of young people would not mind ordering a good soft drink rather than beer," he says, and suggests that shops stop advertising alcoholic beverages, and that the market is supplied with good and inexpensive soft drinks and fruit juices.

Closing the discussion, Sanca says that the "struggle against alcoholism must be comprehensive, must be waged along the economic party, trade union, and work line. Only then it will be successful. There are plenty of regulations aimed at preventing drinking. But they have to be observed."

REAGAN INTENDS TO CONTINUE 'POLICY OF STRENGTH'

LD272003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb (ADN) -- In a television speech during the night, U.S. President Ronald Reagan reaffirmed his adherence to the policy pursued up to now toward the Soviet Union. This policy of strength consisted, he said, primarily in continuing the SDI project and in a broad arms build-up and modernization of the U.S. arms arsenals. The disarmament negotiations with the USSR will also be conducted from a position of strength and are part of this policy.

Faced with resistance in Congress to the proposed increase in the 1987 arms budget to $311 billion, Reagan opposed any cutbacks in this area. He again maintained that the Soviet Union is militarily superior and has aggressive intentions. In the President's opinion, Washington's allies in the strategically important regions of the world should be included more fully than so far in the United States' security policy. They can, he said, fulfill many tasks more cheaply than the United States.

During his speech, the President sharply attacked U.S. critics of his policy. Congress had stabbed the American negotiators at the Geneva talks in the back because it banned trials for testing an antisatellite system.

COMMENTATORS REPORT ON WARSAW PAC DUTY SYSTEM

DW271125 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 27 February carries the second installment of the series entitled "Diary of Brotherhood-in-Arms" carried on the regularly scheduled afternoon "Magazine" program, marking Brotherhood-in-Arms Week and the anniversaries of the Soviet and GDR Armies.

Correspondent Henning Kieper introduces the "Zieris component" of the National People's Army as the German counterpart of the Warsaw Pact duty system, reporting how soldiers watch green radar screens at their observation post. The correspondent interviews Major General Alois Zieris, the commanding officer of the component, who reports on exchanges of experiences with the allied partners, the Gotowala component of the Polish Army and the component of Soviet Commander Dimitriy Konstantinovich.

Correspondent Jochen Stenzel reports from "an air field" at which he observes "modern MIG-type fighter planes." He interviews Commander Konstantinov, the commanding officer of the Soviet component, who is "just returning from a flight," and learns that the Soviet component maintains close contacts with the Zieris component. The Soviet comrades have presented their German partners with "a picture exhibition."

Correspondent Bernd Eichmann reports from the Polish component in the duty system. The commanding officer of the Polish component, "Colonel Jerzy Gotowala," points out that cooperation with the GDR'S Zieris component is close, involving exchanges of wing crews. The Polish unit "sends pilots to the military academy in Dresden" to study. Jerzy Gotowala states in an interview granted to the correspondent that he is looking forward to the "meeting scheduled for 28 February with the Zieris component."

Soviet Commander Konstantinov, using the communications link with the other components, congratulates commanding officer Zieris on his recent promotion to major general.

SED DELEGATES CONFER IN INTERIOR MINISTRY

AU191248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] "Serving the people from which we have come, we will not spare our strength nor mind any trouble to honorably fulfill our class assignment in loyalty to our oath." This was how Major General Erwin Primpke, first secretary of the party organization, described the responsibility and task of the members of the German People's Police [DVP] in the accountability report at the delegates conference of the Ministry of the Interior, where the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and the other members of the Central Committee delegation were warmly welcomed.

The record of the past few years, Maj Gen Primpke said, shows that the DVP members are always guaranteeing public order and security. And they have reliably protected the achievements of the working people's assidious work. Influence has been successfully exerted on consolidating law and legality and on guaranteeing legal certainty in our state as a valuable achievement of socialism. In this process it has been and remains a priority concern to always trustfully work together with the citizens.

In the various service branches much has been done, Primpke said, to improve the protection of the national economy, to fight crime, to prevent fires, and to increase traffic security. The DVP has experienced and time-tested members, and capable younger comrades are more and more entrusted with responsible functions. The high level of education is demonstrated, inter alia, by the fact that 84 percent of the ministry's employees working in operational branches such as the general police force, the criminal police force, and the traffic police force, as well as the fire department have attended a university or technical school.

Citizens Live in Safety

Discussing the 40-year history of the DVP, the speaker said that the memories of activists of the first hour were published and constitute impressive testimonies of doing one's duty and dedicated commitment. Proof of the internationalist spirit -- M40 million of solidarity donations have been raised by the DVP members and other organs of the ministry over the past 5 years.

In the discussion Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the DVP, stressed that the ministry's employees will continue to successfully master the tasks resulting from the rapid social development by creative work, far-sighted reactions, and personal examples. The DVP members, Dickel said, always give the GDR citizens the certainty of working and living under safe and sheltered conditions. Everywhere, be it in enterprises or residential areas, the working people are helping to keep and improve order, discipline and security. The DVP members are working in a comradely way together with the local elected assemblies and help deputies and citizens to put in order what is not yet in order.

Major General Herbert Pohl, head of the fire brigade main department, explained how the new requirements in fire prevention are taken into account with, for instance, a high level of training and modern technical methods, such as automatic fire-alarms and fire extinguishing methods. In today's production sites, he said, millions of marks worth of assets are concentrated on only a few square meters. Therefore, effective prevention and speed in extinguishing fires are the specific contribution of the fire brigade to ensuring the fulfillment of national economic tasks.

Major Rolf-Dieter Saternus, who has become known as moderator of the "Traffic Magazine" television series, pointed out that the new GDR traffic safety program counts on every citizen's support. Good preconditions exist for that. The number of those working on an honorary basis has further increased. Together with the FDJ Central Council, attractive events such as rallies for two-wheeled vehicles have been staged in order to link the youth's sense for sports and technical devices with the striving for traffic safety.

Office Hours Also in the Evening

Major Hannelore Fiedrich from the passport and registration main department described the introduction of more favorable office hours and other alleviations for the citizens. Office hours have been extended and have been partly prolonged until the evening. An appointments system has proved its worth in dealing with the citizens. There is also the possibility of dealing with obligatory registration at the same time as being handed over the key for a new apartment. It is always necessary to tackle the citizens concerns in a sensitive and the fastest-possible way.

Alfred Neumann said the fact that reliable protection of the achievements of our socialist state were the focus of the conference is well justified. The popular movement for the 11th party congress once more demonstrates that strengthening and safeguarding socialism are inseparably linked. The DVP members can be proud that they have contributed their share to the authority and stability that characterize the GDR today. Responsibility and political steadfastness of the Interior Ministry's employees result from the fact that -- under the leadership of the party -- they let themselves be led in all situations by Marxism-Leninism, Alfred Neumann said.

It is, indeed, first and foremost a question of socialist awareness, of the conviction and the great knowledge that each individual at his place contributes to the purposeful and effective progress of our common cause, Naumann stated. Everybody knows that there is no respite in the international class struggle. The comprehensive Soviet disarmameent proposals meet with the support of all peace forces in the world. The communists and all members of the DVP and the other organs of the Interior Ministry support the proposals most effectively with high readiness for action, discipline and vigilance.

Protecting Achievements Against Damage

Alfred Neumann discussed in detail how the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution are linked with the advantages of socialism. In the socialist competition the working people are doing everything to strengthen the GDR. The DVP members make an important and responsible contribution to this by ensuring high public order and security and the unconditional protection of the achievements. Thus their work is united with the activities of the entire people for the further successful implementation of our policy for the welfare of the people and for safeguarding peace.

PARTY'S PROBLEMS IN ATTRACTING YOUTH EXAMINED

AU261131 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Feb 86 p 7

[Article by Jeno Farago: "In the Magnetic Field of Attraction"]

[Excerpts] I have been talking about the working and living conditions of graduates in a discussion with students and young lecturers at a provincial university. A third-year philosophy student attracted my attention with the utmost crude honesty in his remarks. He said: "I have been thinking a lot whether to join the party or not. For the time being I decided not to. If I accepted party membership, I would lose my individual opinion, and I want to preserve my independence."

The reader will obviously be taken aback by the fact that a young man steps back from accepting party membership because he holds such an opinion though he is willing to make sacrifices for the community in general. Does he have such views and hold such principles as are not reconcilable with party membership? After a long discussion I was convinced that this was not the case at all. Our friend is concerned about the same economic, political, and social problems, including negative social phenomena, that we are used to discussing openly at all forums. Where, then, should we look for the reasons?

According to the philosophy student, Marxism is only one of the subjects at the university which students have to learn, lectures are sometimes boring, and those who ask questions based on their doubts or express opinions are even called to order in some cases, if not actually labeled. Among these labels the term "oppositionist" has already appeared. "But we are not oppositionists," he said, "we only want to confront practice in society with what we learn, and if we think we need it, we demand an account based on the theory."

While a segment of young people is drawn into the party's magnetic field of attraction in their community work, the shortcomings of Marxist education and the exclusiveness of university life leave these young people outside the lively dialogues going on today on a wide social scale about the present state of our society, its development possibilities, the trends within it, and in this connection about the image of the future of socialism.

We are not mistaken in saying that a significant part of youth is not as yet affected, but perhaps only aware of the social trends that stimulate significant masses. The problem is above all found in the "transmission belt." We have already mentioned the unsatisfactory education in Marxism, but we could also include here KISZ activities, which are below expectations, as well as unsatisfactory methods of education. The ideal situation is one in which students are given answers to their questions almost daily, while they are studying, in the KISZ, and in other forums of the community.

To show that this problem is not confined to the universities, let me refer to an opinion poll carried out in cooperative and state farms of a town in the Alfold region. Based on the snswers, it is possible to generalize that most young people are passive about participating in politics and public activities. Why? The answer is that "they are not well prepared ideologically and politically."

We have to face another question. Although it was the party that initiated economic and social changes and reforms, are local party organizations able to lead, supervise, and affectively transmit principles and practice? Are they able to represent the party's policy in a way that makes it attract not only the party membership but groups of sympathizers as well, with the aim of securing new blood?

In fact, are local party organizations able to fulfill the task of being the force of motivation and inspiration, as well as leaders of accelerated democratic development that can be seen in all spheres of our life from economic management through the spheres of councils and parliament right to local forums of the community? We must acknowledge that the party organization's magnetic field of attraction is not yet wide and strong enough in this sense.

All this makes it necessary to examine whether the development of party activity has kept pace with social demands, and whether it has received them half-way; where and what modernizations are required in the methods of our work, from the preparations of decisions through implementati on tothe popularization of politics?

Until we have this work finished, we have to strengthen democracy, open up party organization debates so that members feel decisions to be their own and act fulfilling them in the spirit of unity.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES ARCHITECTURE DECREE

LD280801 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers issued a decree on right [as received] for architectural planning. The new law decree gives greater emphasis to professional training and competence, promotes the level of architectural design, the development of entrepreneurial attitude and establishes competition in architectural design. It serves the interest of builders as it increases the opportunities of small scale contractors and privates for architectural design.

The government confirmed the resolution of the scientific political commission on the improvement of the infrastructure of scientific research and technical development which promotes research work and serves the better use of scientific results in practice. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan period priority is to be given to the establishment of information services, the improvement of instrument supplies, the foundation of experimental workshops and units, the promotion of standardization and the protection of industrial law and the improvement of supply with means of automated technical design.

BRIEFS

HUNGARY-POLAND TRANSPORT TALKS -- Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- Lajos Urban, Hungary's minister of transport visited Poland February 24th and 25th on invitation of Polish Minister of Transport Janus Kaminiski. Measures were approved to improve on the phasing of deliveries. They examined the situation of cooperation and collaboration in the area of transport. Lajos Urban met with Manfred Gorywoda, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, president of the Planning Commission. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 25 Feb 86 LD]

REAGAN SPEECH: ASTOUNDING REASONING, BAD TIMING

LD272220 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 86

[TRYBUNA LUDU's Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has made a television address devoted to U.S. military policy. In the speech, relayed by all television networks, he appealed to the American nation for support for new armaments programs, especially a program of developing new military technologies, including the construction of space weapons.

The United States has to continue arming itself; it has to increase the next year's budget; it has to build new nuclear warheads and missiles; it has to talk with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and from this position it has to come to disarmament. By his speech with this content Ronald Reagan did not surprise many people, but he astounded almost everyone with the way of reasoning for the arms race, and the moment chosen for the television speech. The way is misleading. The President thins with unshaken stubbornness that he can win the arms race, and pursue the policy of global domination by force. In the past this proved impossible. The present proves that the way from the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting to the next summits and agreements leads only through the slowing down of the arms race, not through blackmail and intimidation, and not by planning star wars.

The wrong timing of the speech lies in the fact that Reagan wanted to divert the world's attention from the 27th CPSU Congress, and from the proposals formulated there of living without the threat of war and without multiplying military arsenals. From Moscow the world received optimism and the conviction that people can live without the threat of war. From Washington there came a menacing omen and a negation of the hope and obvious wishes of every man.

'Dangerous' Demand

LD281204 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 28 Feb 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 28 -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator Ewa Boniecka writes: "At the same time when the 27th CPSU congress is occupied with the discussion of the Soviet programme for peace and detente, the U.S. President Ronald Reagan appears on TV with a speech demanding more funds for military targets and maintaining his firm will to continue the develop next of space weapons."

"Reagan's demand has an explicit political meaning, dangerous to international relations. It is in stark contrast with the declarations about the will for progress in favor (?of) disarmament, consolidation of peace, and the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth and in outer space.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON USSR IMPORTS

LD251522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Janusz Balewski by Anna Andrzejewska; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text][Andrzejewska] I propose that today we talk about our importing USSR market goods, and about raw materials purchased in the Soviet Union.

[Balewski] Our turnover with the Soviet Union in 1986 will achieve R13 billion. There will be a 10 percent increase in imports over exports because this year we will make use of credit help from the Soviet Union to cover our supply shortage.

Our raw material imports from the Soviet Union constitute almost 75 percent of the total value, and almost determine the functioning of our economy. We buy from the Soviet Union 100 percent of our gas, 100 percent of our pig iron, about 85 percent of our oil, 75 percent of our cotton, 75 percent of our aluminum, 90 percent of our asbestos.

In 1986 electric power deliveries will increase considerably reaching 3.9 billion kwh and we can say that this will constitute essential relief for our power industry.

[Andrzejewska] What about market goods imports, like washing machines, refrigerators, watches, and so forth?

[Balewski] Deliveries of washing machines in 1986 will reach 170,000; similarly we will import large quantities of freezers -- 420,000; about 130,000 color television sets, television assembly parts, also black and white television sets. Cars, watches, electric goods, household goods, and very many other things will be imported.

COUNCIL OF MINISTER DECREES WORK TIME EXTENSION

LD262144 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 25 -- In order to secure the implementation of the most important targets in improving the population's living conditions, the national defense and economic development, the Council of Ministers passed a decree on prolonged work time in some state-owned enterprises for 1986-1990.

The decree provides the managers of some enterprises with the power to prolong the work time to 8 hours daily and 46 hours weekly.

The prolongation of work hours will be restricted only to cases when the realization of targets included in the national socio-economic plan, such as the raw-material and fuel distribution, food economy, government orders and commissions, export production and home market supplies proves impossible under existing technical and organizational conditions.

Depending on the needs, the new work hours would be binding either on the entire work force in a given enterprise or on just a part of it.

Any work over the hitherto binding time limits, which [words indistinct] in separate regulations, would be regarded as overtime work.

The decree adopted by the Council of Ministers is based on regulations included in the law on socio-economic planning, amended by the Sejm on July 31, 1985. The draft decree has been submitted to the trade unions for consultation.

The decree regulations cover most of trade unions' motions and postulates concerning the flexibility of application of the prolonged work time at individual enterprises.

The decree does not compel any enterprise to apply such solutions, but it constitutes an adequate legal basis for such actions in case a specific situation emerging at a given enterprise calls for such measures.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, CONTROL

AU182213 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 14-16 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- At its 13 February session the State Council evaluated the periodic programs of the people's councils and the proposals of the electorate.

The State Council based its evaluation on reports submitted by Stanislaw Sroka, chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Leszno, and Mieczyslaw Janislawski, chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Zamosc.

The two chairmen stressed their councils attach great importance to extensive public discussions of draft socioeconomic plans, to supplying running information on implementing the proposals put forward by the electorate, to classifying tasks in line with their urgency, and to primarily performing tasks that can be speedily accomplished and that produce tangible social effects. In this connection they stressed that it is necessary to overcome the parochialism of individual communities and to boldly present reasons for reconciling needs with the potential to meet them.

Because of the agricultural character of Leszno and Zamosc Voivodships, they continued, the top tasks of the people's councils in the present term concern farming, living conditions of the rural population, health protection, education and school construction, housing construction, and the communal economy.

The State Council positively evaluated the implementation of the periodic programs and the electorate's proposals in Leszno and Zamosc Voivodships and praised as valuable the experience of these voivodships in exploiting local initiatives and social pledges. For this reason it advised that this experience should be incorporated in the documents prepared for the coming session of chairmen of voivodship people's councils.

The State Council noted it is important to exploit the legal opportunities for cooperation between neighboring voivodship people's councils to solve tasks beyond the strength of a single voivodship.

The State Council also examined the evaluation of the present results of the implementation of the periodic programs of the people's councils and of the electorate's proposals. The evaluation was presented by the Commission of the People's Council and Local Self-Government.

The State Council reviewed the report of the Supreme Chamber of Control about the observance by enterprise managements of the trade union law. The check on this observance carried out in 1985 was a continuation of the 1984 checks.

The 1985 check showed that despite general improvements, some enterprise managements continue to violate, at times to a considerable extent, some trade union regulations.

In connection with the continuation of these checks by the Supreme Chamber of Control, the State Council gave instructions that persons responsible for recurring violations of the trade union law and those who are reluctant to observe it should be treated with severity.

The State Council appointed Janusz Obodowski ambassador to the GDR and granted Polish citizenship to 26 persons.

MESSNER HEARS, SPEAKS TO TRADE EMPLOYEES

AU141846 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- Premier Zbigniew Messner met with a group of trade employees on 11 February. Although the occasion was a ceremonious one (Trade Employees Day fell on 2 February), the meeting nevertheless was of a business-like nature.

Society's expectations concerning, to an equal degree, the level of supplies, the efficient functioning of trade outlets, and polite service determine its opinion of the market and the entire economy. This thought permeated practically every speech during the meeting. Bad habits and practices stemming from the period of cheap and easy trade have to be overcome. More and more goods will not sell on their own. A change in the way of thinking and working aimed at gaining consumers, that is the prospect during the next few years. Trade must be prepared for this, it was stressed.

The trade employees did not crown themselves with laurels. They pointed out the shortcomings that still exist, the excessive administrative work of trade enterprises, the difficulties with which the economic reform is proceeding in trade, and the clear differences between the work of different outlets functioning under the same conditions. Attempts were made to find the cause of this state of affairs. One of them is the still insufficient interdependence between work quality and wages. Customer service and supplies have clearly improved in those outlets where sales commissions are included in wages.

Trade union representatives told the premier about the difficult working conditions in trade, about how its employees are burdened with many executive functions normally performed by industry, and about the continuously poor social base. Also mentioned were the still unsuccessful attempts to include typical diseases suffered by trade employees in the category of occupational diseases. The issue of professional training was also touched upon. Trade school graduates are not properly prepared to sell goods of a high technical standard.

Many speeches also dealt with the question of infrastructure. The need to develop the trade network was pointed out, and in particular to equip outlets with essential equipment such as refrigerators, cash registers, and so on. The government's decision to raise the profit margins in food trade was welcomed. This encourages the creation of stronger wage incentives on the one hand, and gives enterprises the chance to accumulate greater development resources on the other. It was stressed that the government program for developing the material base of trade should be implemented with all due consistency.

Thanking the participants for sharing their views, Premier Z. Messner said that he does not believe in dividing occupations according to their importance. But there are occupations where there is direct contact with society. The way this contact takes place has an important influence on social moods. This applies to trade employees very much. The current market situation, considerably better than it was a few years ago, raises the importance of many problems which have been in second place so far. One of these is the daily efficient functioning of trade. A considerable limitation of rationing is one of the successes of the latest period. Right now we must aim toward restricting the division of commodities. While bringing these key issues in line with the model contained in the economic reform, it is also necessary to accelerate the introduction of the reform to trade and, in particular, to apply the reform solutions to primary trade outlets, the premier stressed. The point is to give these outlets greater independence, while at the same time making the economic situation dependent on the degree to which the needs of consumers are satisfied.

The government's task is to help trade in all spheres where trade lacks the necessary driving force. This involves, among other things, relations between trade and industry and support for activity meant to improve the quality of goods and expand the scope of trade services.

The premier thanked all the trade employees for their difficult and dedicated work.

Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of domestic trade and services, also took part in the meeting.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CHALLENGES CATHOLIC PRESS CLAIMS

AU121356 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Feb 86 p 6

["RG."-signed commentary: "A Strategy of Division"]

[Text] When one looks through certain Catholic publications which appear in Poland, it is hard not to succumb to the impression that the policy followed in the selection of material and the manner in which certain events and developments are treated in commentaries and explanations are, viewing the matter objectively, designed to divide Polish society for political reasons by exploiting religious beliefs and convictions. Regardless of the subject being treated by a particular publication, one can detect, without any difficulty, a disquieting tendency to promote the view, at whatever price, that Catholics are discriminated against in public and political life and that the authorities follow a course of calculated and planned disregard for the religious needs of citizens.

Obviously these tendencies have nothing in common with the declared intention of contributing to the creation of a climate of trust and social accord. In essence, the intention is to make people who adhere to a religion feel threatened by the state and by doing so to create a false picture in their minds of the actions of the authorities. They contribute to the formation of negative attitudes vis-a-vis the state and its institutions by a certain misled section of the population.

The most recent example of this kind is an article which appeared in PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI on 19 January and dealt with a meeting of the Press Council attached to the office of premier of the PPR government. What does the reader learn from the article? First, the meeting took place; second, that the development of the material and technological base for radio, press, and television between 1986-90 was discussed at it; third, the reader can read the full text of a highly controversial speech on the situation of the Catholic press in the country made by Slawomir Siwek during the course of the meeting.

From the speech itself the reader of PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI learns that print runs of the Catholic press are too low; that supplies of paper to the Catholic press are inadequate; and that the attitude of the authorities toward demands concerning the expansion of printing facilities for Catholic publications is "dictated by political and ideological considerations." The situation with regard to requests to import printing equipment for the West is similar and the absence of recognition and consideration of the problems of the Catholic press in the documents under discussion signifies, against this backdrop, a "denial of the existence of the Catholic community."

To support his theses the author cites a great many figures presented in a manner which inclines believers to feel under attack from the authorities. This is a strange approach, for only a certain number of publications which draw their inspiration from the doctrinal and social tenets of Catholicism are mentioned. Not only are the numerous publications of Polish Catholic associations passed over in silence but so is the fact that many publications are published by Catholic academic circles (the publications of the learned society of the Catholic University of Lublin, the Academic Editorial Board of the Catholic University of Lublin, and the Catholic Theological Academy); also ignored are titles published by individual orders. This misrepresentation, which introduces divisions into the Catholic faith itself, makes it possible to say that there are "33 Catholic journals and papers connected with the Polish episcopate" and to ignore the fact that there are 16 religious periodicals, mainly Catholics ones, published in our country. The strategy of division is even more in evidence when this figure for the number of Catholic journals and papers (we should rather say church papers and journals) is set alongside the figure for the total number of journals published so the believer reading the paper can only draw one conclusion: His needs are satisfied by mere 33 titles, whereas all the other titles which comprise the total of 2,766 periodicals and papers serve the interests of an insignificant number of people who are opposed to religion, adherents of religions, and the church. This is blatant nonsense.

The demagogic nature of such a comparison would be obvious and would require no comment, were it not for the fact that it is to persistently circulated. Editor Siwek arbitrarily decides what belongs to the Catholic press and what does not. He does not, for example, include the titles published by the PAX publishing institute.

Let us abandon discussion of whether 5 weeklies with a print run of 550,000; 3 bi-weeklies with a print run totalling 78,000; 15 monthlies with a print run of 539,800 copies; 6 bi-monthlies with a print run of 46,500 copies; and 4 quarterlies with a print run of 32,500; which, without the inclusion of 26 official diocese papers, gives a total print run of 1,201,300 at the disposal of the Roman Catholic church constitutes a lot or a little; let us return to the article in PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI to see what was omitted from it. Everything that does not lend support to the view that Catholics in Poland are discriminated against was left out of it; that all the titles which appear in Poland have been affected by paper shortages; The situation with regard to delay in the printing cycle and the state of the printing base is the same; and that all titles have had to reduce print runs. There is no information on the import of foreign printing equipment for church publishing houses in recent years. There is no information on these matters raised during the prolemical debate with Mr Siwek at the press council session. The debate, and not just its content, was completely passed over in silence in the columns of PREZEGLAD KATOLICKI. Was it an attempt at the objectivity which one can read so much about in the Catholic Church's press?

PARTY CADRE POLICY REVIEWED, ANALYZED

AU052007 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Issue No. 12, signed to press 10 Dec 85 pp 28-33

[Wladyslaw Honkisz Article: "The Party's Cadre Policy and Practice"]

[Excerpts] In line with the ninth party congress instructions, cadre policy has acquired the necessary significance in party and state activities, and programs for cadre policy under conditions of renewal and economic reform have been drawn up.

The main principles of the party's cadre policy, adopted by the 13th Central Committee Plenum in October 1983, were drawn up on the basis of the political theses of socialism. Mindful of Leninist traditions, the party has worked out a homogeneous system of the training of cadres and pays much more attention to their recruitment, deployment, and education.

The PZPR statute provision that states that parent primary party organizations must be consultad before a prospective candidate is appointed to a leading post becomes an extremely important principle of cadre policy in the ninth party congress. This principle continues to be strictly observed at central level.

However, there is much misunderstanding and controversy on this essential score in the field. Some party cells and primary organizations fail to make in depth-decisions on withdrawing a positive opinion and recommendation given to a party member who assumes a leading post. Decisions on the withdrawal of recommendation are not preceded by the statutory proceedings carried out by the party bodies of control. Such conduct provokes negative reaction, appeals, and complaints by the party members who have been deprived of their staturoy right to give evidence in their own defense.

Party cells and organizations should take the initiative in evaluating individual holders of leading posts. They can and should state their views on the appointments to responsible positions in enterprises and to demand that managing cadres eliminate various shortcomings. Trusting the cadres does not mean that the decisions on cadres should not be controlled, strictly accounted for, and verified for their principled nature.

The work of party cells and organizations with cadres should be marked by honest analyses of every party member's ideopolitical and moral attitude and results of job and social performance. The trust in the party members occupying leading positions must not be based on false tolerance, closing eyes to their inability, and lowering the requirements placed on them. Party organizations should be always mindful of reacting in good time to the conduct of the individual party members in leading positions (and not only in such positions) whose ideopolitical and moral attitude is questionable.

I have attempted to review the powers as well as the tasks and duties of party cells and organizations with regard to cadre policy because practice continues to supply us with the examples of the so-called "cadre failures." For example, 134 persons in leading positions were expelled from the party in 1985, including 40 directors and heads of various institutions at voivodship and lower levels, five town and gmina managers, and nine secretaries of urban and urban-rural party committees.

The abuse of alcohol, the neglect of duties, personal profiteering, bossism, cliquemongering, and nepotism have been most often the reasons for expulsions. The question is: Could it have been possible to avoid appointing such people to their posts?

In July of this year strict fiscal control checks were carried out in several hundred of enterprises with the result that between 11 and 10 [kilkunastu] managers were dismissed, bonuses were retrieved or suspended in the case of the managers in over 100 enterprises, and commissar managers were placed in between 11 and 19 enterprises.

Effective and timely reaction to the smallest shortcomings in the performance of individual persons in leading positions and boldly rectifying erroneous cadre decisions should be a crucial element of cadre policy. Attending to these tasks, party cells and organizations should focus their attention on the main goal of cadre policy: That right people are at the right places. There is always a danger that errors can be made in this regard because one is mindful of variuos "pledges" one has made within various illegal setups and groupings and because one wants to employ "one's own people."

Let us bear in mind that the consequences of cadre policy are multisided and of long duration. Wrong decisions on the appointments to leading positions result in the waste of the most valuable social resources such as qualifications, talents, energy, and efforts. Such decisions cause economic damage and highly detrimental moral and political consequences because they undermine the confidence of various communities in the policy of the PZPR and the state authorities.

When implementing the main principles of the PZPR's cadre policy, party cells and state administrative and economic bodies continue to create cadre reserves. However, this process in party cells, in the national economy, and in state administration is not homogeneous. The Central Committee and voivodship committees have set up cadre reserves to meet the needs of the party and several thousand people have been placed on the lists of cadres reserves in ministries, central offices, and local offices of state administration. It is true that a rational cadre policy requires reserves, but these reserves must not be represented merely by the lists of names locked up in the safes of supervisors. Practice has clearly demonstrated that cadre reserves are not created in office rooms, but are created by contacts with people. The standing rotation of the leading cadres is one of the more crucial issues of cadre policy. The correct stabilization of cadres does not exclude the circulation and rotation of cadres. On the contrary, it makes necessary such circulation and rotation. What the stabilization of leading cadres means is that cadre changes are not rash, that they are dictated by genuine needs, and are made in a planned manner to meet social interests. Cadre rotation is necessary to prevent the routinizing of managerial work.

In the era in which our economy is being reformed, it is extremely important to promote managerial cadres' independent thinking and actions. It is impossible to trigger social energy and harness it for the sake of speeding up development without independent action and without eliminating the deeply-rooted habit of waiting for instructions from above. The conditions for boosting the independence of managers at all levels of economic management have never been so good as they are now.

That is why we should ensure that powers go hand in hand with responsibility for independently made decisions and should fully implement this principle: Let us not expect responsibility those who lack necessary powers and let us not grant powers to those who shirk responsibility.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO AQUINO

AU271741 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/2/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania sent a telegram of congratulations to Mme Corazon Aquino on her proclamation as president of the Republic of Philippines.

I believe that the links of friendship and productive cooperation between Romania and the Philippines will develop ever more powerfully in future, in the interest of the friendly peoples of our two countries, of the cause of peace and international understanding, the telegram of the Romanian head of state reads.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS GDR ARMY DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU261836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/2/1986 -- Colonel-General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence of Romania, sent Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defence of the GDR, a congratulatory telegram on the 30th foundation celebration of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic.

On February 26, in the afternoon, the Bucharest Central House of the Army hosted a festive meeting devoted to the 30th foundation anniversary of the National People's Army of the GDR, generals and officers of the garrison in the Romanian capital city participating.

The meeting was opened by Lieutenant-General Victor Stanculescu, first deputy minister of national defence.

Colonel Karl Heinz Friedewald, air and navy military attache of the GDR in Bucharest, talked about the significance of the celebrated event.

GDR ambassador in Bucharest, Herbert Plaschke, and members of the embassy were present.

In conclusion the participants visited the pictorial exhibition from "Aspects of the Life and Activity of the Military of the National People's Army of the GDR" and watched films provided by the GDR Embassy.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU221656 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpt] President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received (Sheikh Abdul Mohamed), who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic to our country. In his speech on this occasion, the Somali ambassador stressed the importance of official high-level visits for developing friendly relations between our countries. In his reply, the Romanian head of state reiterated our country's determination to stimulate and enrich cooperation between the two countries, particularly in developing trade exchanges and production sharing, in accordance with agreements reached during summit meetings.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES ENLARGED AGRICULTURE PLENUM

AU190601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 86 pp 1, 2, and 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, on 14 February in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, to begin with, I would like to extend to you, participants in the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, warm and revolutionary greetings as well as best wishes for success in your entire activity, on behalf of the party, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

The plenary meeting drew a balance sheet of activities in 1985 and the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan and examined the 1986 plan and an important number of programs for various sectors.

It examined in detail both the good results attained and a number of shortcomings and drawbacks which were manifest in the previous 5-year plan, particularly in 1985.

I attended part of the discussion that took place in plenum. Indeed, the comrades presented critically and self-critically the activity carried out in agriculture. I intended to raise a number of questions, but listening to the comrades who took the floor, I realized that all of them strived to discuss and examine in detail problems pertaining to our agriculture and that all of them, in one way or another, are not and cannot be satisfied with their results. Therefore, I thought that, generally speaking, the spirit in which the discussions were conducted was good, so, I gave up the idea of raising questions. However, I hope that this will be understood as an appreciation of the way in which the counties and units have examined the problems raised and conclusions drawn and as proof of the fact that I have put and continue to put trust in the pledges made here by all comrades who took the floor. (loud applause)

A series of proposals were advanced here; obviously they will be discussed. Those which are in accordance with guidelines for our agricultural development and which can contribute to improving activities will be taken up and resolved as soon as possible.

However, I was told that certain proposals advanced here do not conform to this line or involve useless expenditures which in no way can lead to an appropriate production increase; hence, they will probably be dropped. I do not wish now to talk about either proposals. The comrades from the National Agriculture Council and the council's Executive Bureau are duty bound to analyze these proposals as soon as possible -- before the start of the agricultural campaign, hence before March -- and report their conclusions to all counties and units, so that they know what proposals were taken up and what were dropped.

Generally speaking, we should leave this plenary meeting with the firm determination to do everything so that we thoroughly eliminate, as of this year, negative states of affairs and shortcomings and improve and perfect the entire activity in agriculture, to commendably fulfill the plan and programs aimed at attaining crops up to the possibilities of our socialist agriculture and further raising the contribution of agriculture to promoting our country's overall development and implementing the 13th congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure the fatherland's progress toward the communist society. (loud and prolonged applause).

A short while ago we published the communique on results attained in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and in 1985. The communique presents in detail the results attained in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for our fatherland's socioeconomic development. Generally speaking, one can discern that our fatherland has covered another important stretch along the road of raising the level of civilization, building the new social system, and improving the people's living standard.

As is well known, during the past 5-year plan we had to overcome many difficulties, some caused by the world economic crisis, others by a series of domestic contradictions which emerged in the development of certain sectors of activity and by certain shortcomings and mistakes in our activity. In these circumstances, one can assess that we have obtained important achievements in developing the national economy and raising all the people's material and cultural well-being.

One can appreciate this even more if one were to take into account the fact that the production level and the living standard of the broad masses has decreased in many countries, including the developed ones, and the situation of developing countries has worsened considerably.

As can be seen from the communique, during the 1981-85 5-Year Plan commodity production increased by more than 21 percent, national income by more than 24 percent, and agricultural production by more than 10 percent. Other branches of the national economy have also developed appropriately. Important progress was made by science, education, and culture, which are most important elements of our fatherland's development and the construction of socialism and communism.

There is no doubt that all these achievements are a most telling expression of the force of our economy, of the superiority of our socialist system, and of the correctness of the party policy, which creatively applies generally valid truths and the principles of scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism to conditions and realities prevailing in our country; we are acting to always ensure a better concordance between the forces of production and social relations and the harmonious development of the entire society. These achievements strongly prove that our Communist Party is honorably fulfilling its historical mission of leading the political force of the entire nation and that, through its entire policy, the party ensures the permanent progress of the fatherland, raises the country to higher peaks of progress and civilization and continuously enhances Romania's material and intellectual strength as well as its independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

Since we have just concluded a 5-year plan, I would like to warmly congratulate all working people from all fields of activity, the entire peasantry, and all our people for results attained in the previous 5-year plan and to wish them to do everything to ensure that, in the 5-year plan we have just started, we expediently fulfill all development plans and programs and the 13th party congress decisions. (loud applause; cheers: "Ceausescu and the people!" and "our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania!").

Esteemed comrades, we are entitled to look with satisfaction at what we have achieved. However, we must openly state that, even under the prevailing difficult international economic conditions, we could have obtained larger achievements in all fields, including agriculture.

We must openly state this and thoroughly examine the causes which have lessened the achievements attained in the previous 5-year plan, with a view to drawing all necessary conclusions to eliminate shortcomings and improve the entire activity. As a matter of fact, we did just this at last fall's plenum and even at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee and we again examined these problems at the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and at the Central Committee plenum.

Your plenary meeting has already made such an analysis. I understand very well the expressions of dissatisfaction of all counties, units, and working people in agriculture. I believe all of these realize we could have attained much better results in all field during the entire 5-year plan in 1985.

It is true that weather conditions in 1985 were not too good; however, they alone do not justify the unsatisfactory crops attained by certain counties and agricultural units.

A number of achievements are presented here which prove many agricultural units attained last year wheat and barley yields of more than 8,000 kg per hectare, more than 20,000 kg of corn cobs per hectare, as well as good crops of sunflowers, beets, potatoes, vegetables, and so forth. We have counties with good results, I am talking about the average yield per county, in wheat, barley, corn, beets, potatoes, and so forth. Unfortunately, certain counties with good agricultural crops as a rule have obtained impermissibly small crops last year. Nothing can justify this state of affairs!

I do not wish to dwell at length on these problems; I discussed them with each party concerned separately. However, I mention them here as it is necessary to draw all necessary conclusions and realize that such states of affairs should not repeat themselves under any circumstances. As a matter of fact, all these unsatisfactory results are primarily and mainly due to shortcomings in properly carrying out agricultural work with everything that it involves and in organizing and running activities throughout the agricultural year, from sowing to harvesting. Large quantities of wheat and barley were lost during harvesting in these very counties.

I again stress that I took note of the criticism and the self critical stand adopted during discussions in the plenum and sections, and of the pledge to forcefully act to ensure that such states of affairs never occur again in any county or unit. As I have said from the beginning, I consider the discussions, stands, and commitments made as a guarantee of the fact that everything will be done to unswervingly implement the plan and program, to attain, as of this year, crops up to existing possibilities.

All party and agricultural bodies and all working people in agriculture must realize that self-criticism and the admission of shortcomings and mistakes cannot replace agricultural products. However, comrades, we do not need self-criticism, but rather agricultural products! The mission of party-state bodies is not to know how to talk nicely, but to proceed to thoroughly organizing activities to ensure the unflinching implementation of development programs and plans! We need more vegetable and animal agricultural products, which can only be achieved through better organization of work through firm application of agricultural science, through proper performance of all operations -- from plowing and sowing to harvesting -- and through greater responsibility, order, and discipline in all fields of activity. (loud applause).

I certainly do not want to hear self-criticism at the next fall meeting! Next fall, I would like us to report achievements and duty fulfilled; hence, we must work toward this goal! Maybe some comrades would say that this contradicts the party statute which stipulates that self-criticism is a form of democracy. This is true, comrades! But we do not need such democracy whereby we justify shortcomings, admit them, and fail to correct them! We need a party-state democracy which presupposes discipline, order, respect for party-state laws and decisions, and the unflinching implementation of plans. This is true democracy and true self-criticism! (loud applause; cheers: "Ceausescu-RCP!").

On the basis of fact and achievements in units and counties with good crops, we can assert that our socialist agriculture has everything it needs to eliminate shortcomings and negative states of affairs and obtain good crops and yields in all sectors as of this year, something which will increase the contribution of agriculture to promoting the fatherland's overall development and raising the people's material and intellectual wellbeing.

I would like to express the conviction that the commitments assumed these days during the plenary meeting and the unanimous adoption of the plans and programs discussed here will be reflected in actual fact by the yields to be attained even as of this year, so as to prove that last year was an accident and not characteristic of the activity of our agricultural units, and that all units and counties will conclude the year with achievements that prove that they are responsible fulfilling their mission and meet the trust put into them by the party, state, and people! (loud and prolonged applause).

Esteemed comrades, all the people have proceeded with all strength to implementing The Eight 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the long-term guidelines until the year 2000 established by the 13th party congress.

During the current 5-year plan, we must progress from the stage of a developing country to a higher stage, of an averagely developed country. We should resolutely commit ourselves to implementing the new scientific-technological revolution in all fields. We must be fully aware of the fact that any lags in the fields of science and technology will have serious repercussions not only on attaining plan provisions for the current 5-year plan, but also on the long-term development of our fatherland. We are currently at a stage of society's development when science, technology, and the latest achievements of human knowledge in all fields represent the basic and decisive element of overall progress, and all, the more so, of the socialist and communist construction. (loud and prolonged applause).

In our entire development, we will put particular emphasis on raising the technical and qualitative level of products. Likewise, we will pay greater attention to improving and properly organizing production and work, to further raise labor productivity on the basis of the introduction of automation, cybernetics, and robots in production activity. We will pay particular attention to strongly developing the energy and raw material base. At the same time we will intensify efforts to reduce energy and material consumption and recover and use energy and material sources.

We will pay particular attention, throughout our activity, to further increasing economic efficiency and the profitability of all units and firmly applying the new economic mechanism, self-management, and self-administration in all units.

At the same time, we will resolutely work to strongly develop international economic relations with all states, regardless of social system. We will actively participate in implementing the socioeconomic development program adopted by CEMA states and the program on scientific-technological progress, with a view to strongly developing each socialist country and all CEMA socialist states in general.

At the same time, we must do everything to attain our foreign trade provisions, so as to ensure our exports, as this is a prerequisite for the smooth development of the entire activity and for the implementation of our socioeconomic development programs and plans.

In our entire activity we will proceed from the targets established by the 13th congress on the passage to an intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other socioeconomic sectors.

Esteemed comrades, within the framework of our fatherland's overall development, agriculture occupies an important place, as one of the basic and decisive branches of the socialist and communist construction. Proceeding from the intensive development of agriculture in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we will have to firmly act to implement the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes a change in the agricultural organization and production, a strong increase in production, and a change in the thinking and way of life and work of all working people in agriculture and the entire peasantry.

You are familiar with the agricultural provisions of the 1986 plan and the entire 5-year plan, so I do not wish to dwell upon them now. The plenary meeting examined in detail this year's plan and discussed and unanimously adopted programs for various sectors of agricultural activity. One can therefore say that we have clear targets for all agricultural sectors. It is now necessary to resolutely proceed to their implementation!

Grain yields will continue to occupy the first place in the entire agricultural activity. We must do everything to attain a grain yield of about 28-32 million metric tons annually. The crops attained by various units and the average crops in certain counties strongly prove that the attainment of such a production is fully possible and that the current areas sown to grain can yield larger crops. In the future, we will probably have to reduce the area sown to grain, by strongly increasing yields per hectare.

Therefore, this target is not a requirement above available possibilities; on the contrary, it fully accords with the development stage and technical-material base reached by our agriculture and is a prerequisite for the national economy.

During the debates in plenum and sections, commitments were made for large yields on irrigated areas -- some 20,000 kg of corn cob per hectare and large yields of wheat, barley, and other grain crops. By applying established and known measures in all units and counties, we can achieve such yields. The units which have obtained large yields have done so with domestic hybrids, strains, and seeds of wheat, corn, and barley. Therefore, all units and counties can obtain such large yields. Let us do everything so that 1986 indeed becomes a decisive year for strongly increasing grain yields!

We must pay appropriate attention to industrial crops -- sunflowers, beets, soya, oil and seed flax, and so forth. In this respect, I would also like to mention the potato crop, to which we should also pay particular attention. Here we have also obtained crops that fully prove that this year's provisions can and must be achieved!

We have important programs and provisions for horticulture, vegetable growing, vine growing, and fruit growing. We have decided the entire area planted with vegetables should be irrigated. It is fully possible not only to fulfill plan provisions but also to exceed them by a lot. Hectare yields in vegetable growing are still small, including those envisaged in the plan. We have decided to increase the area sown to potatoes and vegtables, so as to fully meet the requirements for proper supplies to the people, industrial requirements, and an appropriate export.

We have a very large reserve -- aside from areas cultivated with vegetables -- namely, companion crops. Some comrades could see for themselves last spring how one can obtain lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, and other yields until May in the areas sown to corn. This does not affect the development of the corn at all; on the contrary, it obliges the workers to carry out the first weeding and ensures a production which, from a value viewpoint, exceeds the per hectare yield that can be obtained with corn, even if the yield amounts to 10,000 kg of corn. All these corps and other ones can also be cultivated in vineyards and the value of the products attained exceeds the value of the grapes that are attained there. If we talk about efficiency and higher revenues, then we must do this and extend companion crops. I say this, because I was told that certain comrades raised the issue of prices, advocating their increase. I was thinking of gradually reducing prices, not raising them. We must bear in mind that the general orientation must not be toward increasing prices, but reducing expenditures and retail prices. Only thus can we ensure the country's development and raise the people's wellbeing! However, I referred here to the issue of companion and double crops, since only thus can we achieve a surplus and a true wealth of agricultural products. We must ensure that we harvest the vegetables in March and April, not in June. Tomatoes from greenhouses should be harvest by the end of May. It is inadmissible to spend so much for greenhouses and harvested the tomatoes in July, just one week before the field tomatoes are harvested. If this is the case, then it is not worth it and we should not spend money on greenhouses. With the available areas and the catch, companion, and double crops we have, we should obtain 10-12 million metric tons of vegetables. This is the figure we should reach! We must ensure 250-300 kg of vegetables for each citizen of the country. This target must be attained next year at the latest! It is absolutely possible to do this! We will thus ensure a good and rational food supply. (loud and prolonged applause)

It is necessary to take appropriate steps to develop vine-growing and fruit-growing. The programs you have discussed aim at reducing the areas with grapes and trees by 1990, by practising intensive vine and fruit-growing and increasing the yields. Therefore, we must attain a radical change in work methods in the entire horticulture, beginning with this year.

We must pay particular attention to animal breeding and to particularly increasing the number of cattle and sheep; we primarily aim at achieving this in the state and cooperative socialist sector. Within a few years, we must ensure that about 70 percent of the total number of cattle, including cows, are included in the socialist sector. As far as pigs are concerned, about 70 percent of their total number is already in the socialist sector. Likewise, we must ensure that at least 60-65 percent of the sheep belong to the socialist sector.

We wish to ensure that there is no cooperative farm or state agricultural unit without livestock, as this is one of the key issues for the socioeconomic development of the respective units and for the fulfillment of self-sufficiency programs. It is therefore necessary to take all steps to commendably fulfill the programs on unflinchingly implementing development tasks in the zootechnical sectors, as this is a prerequisite for an intensive agriclture and for the overall development of our fatherland.

In this framework, it is necessary to appropriately increase the production of milk, meat, eggs, and wool. We must understand that it is necessary to primarily ensure the number of animals and concurrently to do everything to increase production. Let us give priority to ensuring the required number of animals, so as to be able to proceed to improving breeds, increasing production, and so forth.

We have special programs for silkworm-growing and bee-keeping. We must take all steps to ensure that these programs are expediently fulfilled.

I deem it necessary to pay particular attention to developing the fodder base, by fully utilizing natural pastures and hayfields, increasing the production attained on these areas which exceed four million hectares, making use of other natural possibilities and the pastures in forests, and expanding catch crops, particularly corn and other fodder plants. We must thus ensure a good fodder base for animals. We must appropriately use roughage and apply the technologies for increasing their quality and nutritive power. In this respect, we have acquired a good experience, which however is still applied in a small number of units. Everybody must understand that, under conditions prevailing in our country and in function of the available area, we must do everything that the fodder base for cattle and sheep should rely on hayfields, pastures, catch crops, and other crops. We cannot opt for an increase in the consumption of grain!

All our programs require resolute steps to better utilize the land stock, in accordance with the country's laws and the overall development of society. The land is the national wealth of all the people, regardless of its forms of ownership. It is nobody's personal property, it belongs to the entire nation, and the society and state are responsible for the proper administration and utilization of the land.

We must understand that we are dutybound to do everything to use the land more rationally, to cultivate each meter of land, and to firmly apply the law according to which nobody can own land, under any form, unless he tills it. According to the law, the land must be taken over by and ceded to units that work it! This also applies to cooperative units which do not cultivate their lands. The untilled land will be taken away from them and given to other units which will cultivate it. There should never be a repeat of last year's situation when large areas remained uncultivated. This applies all the more so to zones with uncooperativized agriculture, where the land is owned by citizens who are obliged to fully cultivate it! Nobody may rent the land or give it, under any form, to somebody else to work it. If somebody does not fully till his land, together with his family, then he will lose his land which will be given, in accordance with law provisions, to state or cooperative units.

We should resolutely work to introduce order and discipline in rationally using all the land. At the same time, we must carry out irrigations, drainage, and soil erosion work and increase the fertility and productivity of the land. We have an arable area of about 0.42 hectares per capita. On this area we must ensure -- I am talking about the people in agriculture -- the necessary yields for a good supply and for meeting the country's needs. That is why we should rationally use each square meter of land; at the same time we must also take steps to increase the fertility and productivity of the soil. Unfortunately, not everybody applies these measures or carries out the required elementary operations. The counties and units which obtained good crops last year did not do this at random or work miracles; rather, they obtained these crops as a result of their care for the land and of the fact that they have cared for and tilled the land for years on end and performed all the necessary work to increase its fertility and productivity.

We cannot change the present situation and obtain large yields unless we pay the nceessary attention to all operations which increase the land's fertility and productivity. I do not wish to dwell now on these operations, which you are all familiar with anyway, but I want to stress that they must be carried out, comrades! The law also stipulates this! We must take steps to ensure that all established operations and programs are being carried out under good conditions.

We must act to properly organize activities in all agricultural units to fix the size of fields in accordance with the structure and contour of the land. We have decided to renounce large fields of 1,000 or 2,000 and proceed to a rational organization of smaller fields, in accordance with the nature and contour of the land. Everybody must find the best way to utilize and properly organize each farm and unit. The appropriate organization of all kinds of agricultural units is a prerequisite for the implementation of our programs.

We must further strengthen the socialist state and cooperative ownership in agriculture. It must be understood that in agriculture, like in all other sectors of activity, the socialist ownership is the guarantee of carrying out the new agrarian revolution, achieving an intensive agriculture, obtaining the envisaged yields for this year and the coming ones.

We know how private property operated in all sectors, including in agriculture; we know what kind of yields were obtained in those days! We must fully realize that only by strengthening and developing socialist ownership -- which also includes zootechnics, which I just referred to, and all other sectors -- will we be able to carry out the new agrarian revolution and achieve an advanced agriculture, which can meet the people's requirements and really occupy a front-ranking place among the world's agricultures! (loud applause).

It is necessary to grant all assistance to peasants from noncooperative areas, so that they can commendably work their land; we must supply them with everything they need -- seeds and tools -- and ensure that all those working in areas which cannot be cooperativized obtain ever better crops and contribute to the overall development of our agriculture.

We must pay particular attention to the activity of state agricultural enterprises. Beginning with this year, they must regain their position as units with the best yields and highest efficiency. We must improve the activity of agricultural production cooperative farms and strengthen the economic force of each unit, by appropriately developing all branches of activity and obtaining appropriate productions.

Resolute steps should be taken to improve the activity of machinery stations, so that they can carry out good quality agricultural operations on schedule, by firmly applying the law provisions concerning the pay and remuneration of all mechanizers, including their management, in accordance with the timely performance of operations and the yields attained. Machinery stations are obliged to participate in carrying out and checking all operations until the harvesting of the crops, particularly as their remunerations depend on the yield results.

One of the very important problems in agriculture is that of production costs. Unfortunately, expenditures per hectare have increased a lot, without justification, in recent years. We decided to review the situation and establish norms for each operation and each expense in agriculture. It is absolutely necessary to radically reduce production costs and material expenditures and increase the profitability and economic efficiency of agriculture, with a view to appropriately raising agricultural production! Each operation and each additional expense must lead to an appropriate increase and surplus of production and profits.

We cannot allow extra expenditures for the same yields as before or even smaller ones! It is the duty of each state unity and cooperative farm, of the managements, experts, and machinery stations, let alone of the agricultural directorates, to take all steps and thoroughly examine the problem of expenditures for each field of activity as well as each leu that is to be spent.

Proceeding from this, we also revised the system of granting advance money and loans. I believe that we made a serious mistake by granting unlimited advance money from the start; certain units have received almost the entire value of their crops before they even started growing it. What kind of incentive can a cooperative or other unit have to care for its production if it had already received its money?

We have decided in general that the advance money cannot exceed 40 percent; in the case of certain crops, the advance money will amount to 10, 15, or 20 percent, the rest to be handed over when the crop is harvested and delivered to the state. In this way, everybody will struggle to harvest the crop under good conditions and fully deliver it to the state, as their incomes depend on it.

All management councils, experts, peasants, and machinery stations workers must become more active themselves and call to account the managements which do not act appropriately.

We should firmly apply the principles of material incentive and the overall contract system in agriculture, with revenues being determined by the yields attained. Generally speaking, we should improve and perfect management in all agricultural sectors, increase the role of general meetings in agricultural cooperative farms, state agricultural enterprises, and machinery stations, and improve the functioning of collective management councils in all these units.

Let us do everything to ensure that the joint agro-industrial councils properly coordinate and use the cadres and manpower to implement production and development plans. I again emphasize the role of cadres and experts, which must do everything to commendably fulfill their high responsibilities in organizing the entire activity in agriculture. Each expert must do everything to prove his abilities and knowledge through the yields and results attained and must contribute to carrying out the program for the development of our agriculture!

The agricultural directorates and the other agricultural county bodies also have a very important role to play. They must stop living in a state of expectancy -- so to speak -- believing that things will get done by themselves if these bodies send some circulars or make a telephone call from time to time. I have said it on other occasions too, that agricultural activity is not carried out in the county capitals and even less in Bucharest. Agricultural activity must be carried out in units and farms, as a matter of fact, in the field! The agricultural engineers must stay out in the field from morning till night and when the need arises even during the night! They must understand and get to know the soil, they must understand and get to know the plants, and they must understand and get to know the animals! This is a good agricultural expert, a good agronomist, zootechnician, veterinarian, and so on and so forth! From the office one cannot see the needs of the plants and of the animals! Only when one knows and sees the situation can one decide on the steps to be taken at a certain time. This is a rule for those who work in the Ministry of Agriculture and for those who work in research. Generally, we must see to it that the agricultural experts fulfill their very important role as organizers of agricultural production and ensure the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution! (loud applause)

I have referred mostly to agriculture, although representatives of the food industry, silviculture, and water management are also present here. Of course, the food industry and the units of the food industry have a duty to work with the utmost determination to most favorably use the agricultural products and to contract for and purchase vegetable and animal agricultural products. The guidelines have been worked out. In the food industry we must attain a radical improvement of the situation. We must do everything to ensure the state supply of all necessary products and, at the same time, to ensure a good supply to all counties and localities. Nevertheless -- I repeat what I have already said on previous occasions -- self-sufficiency in no way means the lessening of the state supply and reducing delivery to the state supply. A good self-supply means, primarily, to fulfill production; any form of supplementary consumption can take place by achieving a supplementary production.

We have worked out a number of measures and will most resolutely apply the law whenever we notice that it is violated, including in animal slaughtering in excess of the plan provisions. It should be clearly understood what so-called necessary slaughtering is included in the slaughtering plan of the county or of the unit and we will take resolute measures against anybody who violates this law. Nobody can act according to his own will and consume as much as he wants to, thus contributing to the destruction of the livestock! He who wants to consume more, must produce more! He who wants to consume according to the provisions must produce according to the plan! The laws are very clear and I asked the agricultural and food industry bodies to firmly apply the law provisions. I request the people's councils, the agricultural bodies, and all the agricultural workers to act in this respect. The observance of laws, discipline, and order is compulsory for everybody, including private farmers! Under no circumstances can anybody slaughter a calf! This is the law provision and this has to be observed entirely!

We decided to contract for procurement of all calves which the citizens can not raise or which exceed the citizens' needs for renewing their livestock; we decided to contract for them entirely so there should not be any more excuses and thus we will ensure the fulfillment of the programs we have in developing livestock. But, I repeat, ensuring the supply of the state supply of agricultural and food products is compulsory and ensuring the fodder supply for the livestock is also compulsory. We must ensure order in this field of activity because ensuring fodder is necessary for fulfilling our programs.

All these things require the improvement of the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food Industry. A close and constant cooperation should be set up between these two ministries because only in this way can the activity be carried out appropriately. Certainly, we would like to avoid situations where one covers up for the other and we hope that the Ministry of the Food Industry, in its new form, will not conceal the shortfalls of agriculture any more. Therefore, both ministries should take all the necessary measures to increase responsibility, to better organize work, and to transfer the entire activity down to the production line from the ministries where it has been carried out on paper!

As regards silviculture, we have a special program. I requested the comrades working in silviculture to review the program and to formulate a program for this 5-year plan period in order to completely conclude the reforestation of those areas which have not been reforested for a long time. We must see to it that, after 1990, we start normally -- so to speak -- to ensure the immediate reforestation of the areas where annual gradual forest cutting takes place and to eliminate this very negative situation which affects both the economic potential and the ecological situation and the climate. We will send bodies from the central organizations to the counties in order to ensure the firm application of the program on forest production, forest development, and on rational exploitation in order to completely put an end to the abuses that have taken place.

In silviculture as well as in all other areas of activity, responsibility and order are required. All bodies and silvicultural personnel should most favorably fulfill their roles and the tasks devolving upon them.

The same thing can be said about the bodies of the National Council of Water Management both at the center and in the counties. We have to carry out big operations of water management, of adduction, enbankment, regularization, sewerage, dam and reservoirs building, which are under direct control of the National Council of Water Management. At the same time, the National Council of Water Management is responsible for all the irrigation works and the works in the field of energy for the entire water system. There are many problems in this field, too. I hope that they have been discussed in the sections of the plenary meeting for water management problems -- including the problem of water quality, something that requires much more firm and resolute measures. Therefore, all the workers in the field of water management have the responsibility to work and do everything possible in order to commendably fulfill the tasks devolving upon them in this very important area for our entire nation, because water becomes an increasingly important issue of our existence and we must protect it, manage it, and preserve it under favorable conditions!

We must act resolutely in all fields of activity in order to apply scientific knowledge and to increase the activity of scientific and technological research. In this respect, I would like to mention only a few things regarding agriculture. Certainly, we have achieved some good results; we have seeds and hybrids which demonstrate a very high productive potential. But we have even better programs. In this field of activity, science has made significant progress. I can recall that, a few years ago, when we discussed such yields as 8,000 kilograms wheat or 10,000 and 20,000 kilograms corn per hectare, some comrades, even those working in agricultural research, did not believe in the possibility of achieving such yields. Today, they have become more confident, view things with more courage, and look for steps to exceed even these objectives. But, certainly, our priorities are to spread these large yields throughout the entire agriculture. We have demonstrated that it is possible to achieve this. Now, we have to make this fact known quickly. All workers in the field of research must more resolutely and more firmly get involved in implementing these objectives! Therefore, we need plants with a shorter growing season. The hybrid 420 is very good and if it had not exceeded 100 growing days it would be wonderful -- thus, science must make sure that we achieve this feat!

We have good wheat varieties; nevertheless, if we succeeded in harvesting the wheat crop up to 15 June, these varieties would become the best kind, because we would avoid the period of intense heat when we have great losses. Science must look ahead more daringly! It would be very important to us not to plow for wheat every year and still obtain two crops with the same seeds. Therefore, we must think more daringly in the fields of agricultural sciences and genetics and to use what nature created in the case of other plants in order to obtain new ones, through new methods, through human interference.

Still, we are in a worse state in the field of livestock. While in the field of vegetables we have attained a number of good results, in the field of zootechnical research we are lagging. Our animal breeds give good production; nevertheless, our zootechnicians and researchers have not come up with many new things. They are not sufficiently concerned with setting forth new fodder technologies; on the contrary, they have renounced methods used previously and push us towards using expensive and costly things. Therefore, we must very seriously analyze the problems regarding the activities in the fields of zootechnical science and take all the necessary measures.

We cannot be entirely satisfied with the results of veterinary medicine either, although we have registered some good results. Our veterinary medicine has not kept pace with the new realities. We have good veterinary medicine but the experts are not sufficiently engaged in fighting disease and in actions which can lead to an increase in the birth rate and can reduce fodder consumption per kilogram of meat. Unfortunately, as regards fodder consumption, we greatly exceed the level achieved in other countries. Therefore, in this field too, the zootechnicians and the veterinarians have much work to carry out in order to fulfill the very important task entrusted to them.

The achievement of the agrarian revolution and intensive agriculture requires more resolute and decisive actions on the part of agricultural science in all the areas in order to commendably fulfill the programs. I include here the food industry, too. We must analyze all these things together with the entire Agricultural Academy and with all the sectors and formulate together the steps that have to be taken in order to radically change the current situation and increase the role of agricultural science in implementing the new agricultural revolution.

We must also improve the agricultural training, the activity of instructing cadres and raising the quality of the professional level of the working people and of all the peasantry. Modern agricluture cannot be achieved without cadres, without education of all levels, based on the latest discoveries of science and technology, and without a close cooperation between education, research, and production! We must well understand that there cannot exist an agricultural expert or worker who cannot use the agricultural machines. Therefore, we must review the entire educational system and speedily bring about appropriate improvements in order to elevate the educational level of all the cadres and of the entire peasantry. This is a decisive factor for implementing the agrarian revolution and achieving modern agriculture! After all, it is man who decides on these things, comrades! (loud and prolonged applause)

In coordinating the entire activity and all areas, the National Council of Agriculture must commendably carry out its duties to control and to guide activities and to ensure that the decisions and laws are observed in every field of activity and by every management council in every area of activity. I have the impression that the comrades have concentrated more on agriculture -- something that is understandable -- but in accordance with it, all the other areas of activity should enjoy the necessary attention and the assistance required for fulfilling the tasks.

The development of agriculture requires that all state bodies, planning bodies, central supplying bodies, and all county people's councils increase their responsibilities and fulfill the tasks and duties entrusted to them.

Likewise, all basic party organizations and the party bodies in all fields of activity must also increase their responsibilities. The Communists in agriculture -- as well as in all the other areas -- must well understand that they must do their utmost to unflinchingly implement the programs and observe the laws and decisions and that fulfilling the role of leading political force requires the unity of efforts of all agricultural workers and of all the peasantry in order to commendably carry out the entire activity.

The level of party bodies' activity is not measured according to the number of meetings they held but according to the way in which they observe the laws and decisions and according to the production registered. Therefore, the party activity is not something abstract; it is measured by the results attained in production and in labor. The party's decisive task is to ensure the implementation of the economic program of developing our homeland's material assets. This will ensure the victory of socialism and communism.

Without these things we can talk a lot about communism but we will never reach communism! But we are determined to reach communism, and we must do our utmost to speed up the process of attaining this target in our country by working better and uniting the entire nation around the party in order to ensure the unflinching implementation of the Congress decisions and of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country and the firm advance toward communism. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, I intended to mention some international issues, too, but I paid more attention to agricultural issues -- and I think I decided correctly -- therefore I will not mention these matters any more. Our entire nation and all of you are well aware of our international policy and of the fact that we do our utmost to achieve peace, disarmament, and a world free of nuclear weapons and wars and to achieve equal cooperation among all the nations of the world, based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. We will continue to make more resolute actions in this respect because we are convinced that by struggling for peace and by cooperating with all the countries of the world regardless of social system we properly serve the interests of our nation, of socialism, communism, and the cause of peace throughout the world! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!")

In concluding, I would like to draw attention to the fact that we are at the beginning of the agricultural tasks. Although we had some snowfalls these past days and there is a good snow, particularly for agriculture, we must not, under any circumstances, postpone or discontinue the activities of preparing for sowing and for all the other agricultural activities. On the contrary, we must intensify our activities in order to be ready to sow the moment favorable conditions exist and as early as possible in order to be able to carry out all the other activities required for that period, because only in this way will we ensure the appropriate basis for this year's crops.

All the other programs and measures we have discussed here must also be implemented by each unit and each person. They must not be left at the ministries, counties, and neither at the units themselves. All these programs must be studied in detail, during the next few days, in all the units and on this basis the duties must be set forth for every farm, every worker, every cooperative member, and every peasant belonging to noncooperative areas. Only by taking all the appropriate organizational measures can we ensure the implementation of all these programs. Otherwise, very good programs can stay put in offices and be mentioned only during some meetings. But we do not need this! I must stress again, that the duty of all the agricultural workers, of the party, agricultural bodies, people's councils -- from the first to the last person -- and, obviously, the duty of the National Council is to make sure that these programs and plans are well-known down to the last worker, to the last peasant, to the last expert, and down to the last person. Only in this way can we guarantee that these programs will be implemented! I would like to request that, during the next period, all forces be involved in implementing these measures in order to ensure the commendable fulfillment of this year's plan provisions and programs.

I believe that the discussions held here, and the general meetings that have begun and continue to debate and discuss the measures to be taken at the lowest level in order to implement the actions of fulfilling the programs, will create the necessary conditions and give us confidence that the working people in agriculture will work to attain the best results and will be able to present similar good results like the workers class. As a matter of fact, this is the best way of strengthening cooperation and unity between the workers class and the working peasantry, cooperation with the intelligentsia, and the unity of our entire nation! Each person must do everything in order to contribute with his entire energy and capability to the implementation of the tasks regarding the overall development of our homeland! (loud and prolonged applause)

With this belief, I wish complete success in the activity of all members of the National Council, of all agriculture bodies, of all working people, and of all the peasantry! I wish you much health and happiness! (Loud and prolonged applause, prolonged chant of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!". In an atmosphere of great enthusiam and close unity, all present in the hall stand up and cheer for minutes on end for the RCP and for its secretary general, the president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

Plenum Issues Appeal

AU250814 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Scinteia in Romanian on 16 February carries on its entire page 3 the 5,000-word text of the "Resolution-Appeal of the Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management" endorsed at the Plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture held on 15-16 February in Bucharest in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The first 700 words are devoted to tasks and duties as described in the Ceausescu speech delivered at the plenary meeting. This part of the Resolution-Appeal is printed in small print and is followed by a 600-word passage printed in large letters which includes the appeal to various ministries, bodies, and working people to "use the technical-material base with maximum efficiency in order to strictly apply the recommended technologies aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan provisons for grain yields."

Throughout, the Resolution-Appeal alternately carries decisions (in small print) on various ways of achieving better yields, and the corresponding appeals to fulfill the decisions (in large print). It concludes with an appeal (printed in very large letters) to all the working people in agriculture and food industry to do their utmost "to commendably fulfill the programs endorsed by the enlarged plenary meeting and unflinchingly act in order to implement the guidelines and recommendations included in the masterly speech delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."

SFRY PRESIDENCY ON MEDITERRANEAN, TERRORISM

LD271454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 28 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia today expressed serious concern about the dangers to peace and security in the region resulting from the present situation in the wider Mediterranean area.

A statement on the Mediterranean, issued by the Presidency of Yugoslavia, says that the situation in the region is fraught with a threat of uncontrolled development which may lead to far-reaching consequences for peace and stability in the Mediterranean and elsewhere in Europe and in the world.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia appeals to all factors of the international community to make active efforts against the use of force and confrontations, in favour of creating the best possible conditions for confidence- and security-building in Europe and in the Mediterranean, and for an unhampered and independent development of all Mediterranean countries.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia warns that the constant deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean is taking on a special dimension in the ever more pronounced activeness of the military factor, accompanied with a higher concentration of military effectives and arsenals, including nuclear arms.

In the present situation, the increasingly frequent military exercises and other demonstrations of a military nature in the vicinity of the territorial waters of coastal countries represent a new, serious exacerbation threatening to break out in dangerous, unwanted incidents, the Presidency says.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia is of the opinion that the whole situation has serious implications for the security of coastal countries in the Mediterranean, especially the non-aligned ones, which are as a result exposed to various threats and pressures.

The complexity and the cause-and-effect links among crises in the Mediterranean, as well as their extended duration with no discernible signs of an early and just solution, are seriously aggravating the existing contradictions, which causes interference and conflicts between forces and factors outside the Mediterranean to intensify, says the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Assessing that no motives can justify threats with force, interference in the internal affairs of others and pressure, Yugoslavia extends its full support to the independence and sovereignty of all Mediterranean countries.

Yugoslavia likewise most severely condemsn all forms of international terrorism which threatens the lives of people, the security of countries and stability in individual countries and the broader regions. Yugoslavia therefore urges that this problem be resolved through cooperation within the system of the United Nations.

The Presidency also points to the need for taking urgent actions for opening the process of settlement of the Middle East crisis. In this context, the Presidency proceeds from the conviction that there can be no lasting and stable security in the Mediterranean without elimination of the existing focuses of crisis, and, above all, settlement of the long-lasting crisis in the Middle East, at the core of which lies the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

The most suitable framework for attaining this goal is an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, says the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The statement recalls that Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned and Mediterranean country, actively supports and makes efforts in the spirit of UN resolutions, C.S.C.E. Final Act and decisions of the nonaligned summit meetings, for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, with the broadest possibilities of coastal states to exert in a sovereign and decisive manner their influence on favourable developments in their own area.

In accordance with this, Yugoslavia has become directly involved in and is ready to continue investing efforts in all activities connected with the strengthening of multilateral forms of cooperation, to which the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe and the Mediterranean can and should offer their full contribution.

Yugoslavia has always proceeded from a firm belief that peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean and Europe are closely interconnected, which is one of the strategic demands laid down in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, says the statement of the Yugoslav State Presidency.

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE BAD FOR SFRY-PRC PROJECTS

LD280743 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav organizations have increased their exports to China by almost 40 percent through deliveries of goods to this market to the amount of $133 million. Since at the same time they have bought goods from China for only $56 million, the created adverse trade balance to the detriment of our Chinese partners could upset our good position on their market. This was stated today in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy in the section for economic cooperation with China.

The adverse trade balance was also said to bring uncertainty to the realization of several joint projects, among which is the refining of Chinese oil in Yugoslavia and opening coal and copper mines in China, which the two partners planned to exploit jointly.

MAMULA RECEIVES ANGOLAN AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER

AU222004 Belgrade Borba in Serbo-Croatian 15-16 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received yesterday Colonel Iko Carreira, deputy defense minister and commander of the Angolan Air Forces and air defense, who as head of his country's military delegation is paying a friendly and working visit to our country and our armed forces. They discussed current questions regarding the cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two nonaligned countries.

MAMULA CHAIRS 25 FEB MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD262139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council was held in Bel Belgrade today. The session, which was presided over by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, discussed some issues of the armed struggle, all-people's resistance, and the functioning of all the structures of the system of all-people's defense in a possible war situation and on temporary occupied territory.

It was stressed during the debate that significant results have been achieved in that sphere but the need was emphasized for a speedier and more efficient solution of some theoretical and practical issues.

It was noted that a considerable contribution can be made to the further improvement of our society's overall defense preparations in the solution of these issues. At the Military Council session reference also was made to some issues regarding the further development of the rearguard system. On this occasion the need for possibilities were stressed for the further socialization of certain aspects of our society and our armed forces' material preparations for an all-people's defense war.

VETERANS SET CONGRESS DATE, DISCUSS ANALYSIS

AU271801 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] The 10th Congress of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia will be held in Belgrade on 9 and 10 June. This decision was made at the session of the Federal Committee of the veteran's organization held today. The main debate at this session was about the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System. Here is Kosta Krajincanic's report:

The general opinion of the veterans' organization is that the Critical Analysis has started all essential questions of our economic and social life, but has failed to reach the essential questions of our economic and social life, and that the solutions offered are not appropriate. Most participants agreed with the assessment of Ivica Gretic, made in his introductory speech.

Very harsh judgements on the Critical Analysis were pronounced. The document was much criticized for using language and vocabulary that are abstruse and incomprehensible to an ordinary person, even bureaucratic, as one participant in the debate put it. Our society has too many documents like this, Andra Milanovic remarked. Why does the analysis not contain proposals for specific solutions? Vlado Scekic asked. According to him, this is primarily because republican and provincial centers were not ready and did not want to renounce their power, their monopoly on all spheres of life, and their power over the federation.

Such opinions about the Critical Analysis were, however, not shared by Arsa Kovacevic and Stane Pavlic, and Bogo Gorjan was of the opinion that this document has particularly Marxist approach to the problems of our system.

To conclude, here is part of the speech made by Mihajlo Svabic, president of the Veterans' Federation Presidium:

[Begin Svabic recording] I do not think that this analysis is a scientific work based on Marxism. I have heard people who hold doctors' degrees and deal with these questions and who have similar opinions. I prefer to think that this is a political agreement based on consensus, and that it contains the most that people -- who are sure one should not change the system but change people, relations, and behavior -- can tolerate and make concessions to. But at the same time, the document contains a minimum number of changes in the system, and these changes fail to meet present needs. Problems are too difficult and we cannot turn the course of events in some other direction with such interventions. [end recording]

CRITERIA FOR ELECTING LCY ORGAN MEMBERS SET

AU271325 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- For the members of the LCY organs we should people and elect Communists who resolutely strive to fulfill the LCY program and the Constitution as basic tenets of our socialist self-management, Communists who advance brotherhood and unity, and Communists outstanding in their activities to implement the long-term economic stabilization program.

More Young People

The decision regarding the criteria and methods for the election of members to the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Statutory Commission, and the LCY Supervisory Commission adopted at the 25th LCY Central Committee session held on 14 February also points out the necessity for electing people who are established in their own communities and who, as candidates for the members of the LCY Central Committee, are also accepted in other communities.

In the candidature and the election of the LCY organ members, the decision states, we must make sure there are among the members Communists from all generations, particularly the young generation, as well as women.

At least the same number of workers should be represented from associated labor in material production as there are in the LCY membership structure, and there should be a large number of those engaged in creative work in all spheres of social life. It is also necessary to secure a suitable national composition of candidates.

Nominations, the drawing up of the list, and the election of candidates as members of the LCY organs will be conducted on the basis of this decision and on the basis of the republican and provincial LC Statutes, as well as on the basis of the statutory decisions of the LCY Organization within the Yugoslav People's Army. After the completion of this planned election procedure, the republican LC central committees, the provincial LC committees, and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army will, by 10 March 1986, forward their lists with candidates for the members of the LCY organs to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee for consultation.

On the basis of the lists forwarded in such a way, the Cadre Commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will prepare a report for the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee containing its opinions about the proposed candidates. The Presidium will then inform the LCY central and provincial committees as well as the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army about its opinions, suggestions, and recommendations regarding the concerned lists.

Secret Ballot

The committees will then inform the LCY Central Committee Presidium of its opinions, suggestions, recommendations, and proposals formed about some of those cadre solutions.

The central committees of the republican LC's the provincial committees of the LC, and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are obliged to examine the proposals and opinions received from the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and other committees and then to inform the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee about its viewpoints on these by 1 April.

The candidates for the members of the LCY organs will be elected during April and May 1986 at the republican LC congresses, at provincial conferences, and at the conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. The lists with candidates for the members of the LCY organs will be forwarded to the Central Committee by 1 June.

The 13th LCY Congress will, through a secret ballot, elect members to the LCY organs, the number of members being determined by a special resolution. Members who receive more than half of the votes of the total number of the congress delegates will be elected.

SFRY FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DEBATES KOSOVO

LD252331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted a proposal today on changes and amendments to the law on guaranteeing working assets which has been under preparation for some time. One of the most important innovations is the provision that facilitates the pooling of unused depreciation reserves by organizations which do not have sufficient working assets to realize joint development programs, and particularly programs of interest for the country's harmonious development.

The delegates then adopted a law on the federation's archival material which establishes the rights and obligations regarding documenting, gathering, sorting, protecting, and utilizing the federation's archival material.

Following this, debate began on the Federal Chamber's proposed conclusions in connection with the pressured emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which was discussed at the previous Assembly Chamber session.

Following several hours of debate in which several suggestions were forwarded for improving the proferred text, it was decided that the working group should prepare a new version, and that the Chamber should continue to work on the other points on the agenda.

Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy chairman in an introductory report stressed that the average personal income for the first 9 months of last year amounted to 40,661 dinars, 78.3 percent higher than in 1984.

For the first time in several years, Jakovljevic stressed, personal incomes had registered a real growth of 2.8 percent. Differences do exist between the republics and provinces, because personal incomes have fallen in real terms in Macedonia and Vojvodina.

The chamber adopted a report on the health standard of basic foodstuffs and articles for general usage and an analysis on the development of contagious diseases in the past 10 years, and it requested the Federal Executive Council to endorse and publish a list of laboratories to analyze foodstuffs and articles for general usage and to assess the need for establishing new ones.

Dr Branko Poecek, Federal Institute of Health Protection director, in his introductory remarks said that contagious diseases, whose treatment depends upon the health service, are on the decrease, while those requiring joint efforts from the entire society are stagnating.

Tuberculosis has been on the decrease for the past 30 years, though a large number of cases have been recorded in some areas. A struggle against tuberculosis in our country continues to be the health service's priority task, but one tends to forget this in some parts, Pocek warned.

Speaking about AIDS and trichinosis, he pointed out that drug addicts and homosexuals are AIDS risk groups and that examinations have revealed a considerable number of infected people among drug addicts and a negligible number among homosexuals.

Pocek told the chamber that AIDS is not a priority health problem, but that it requires special caution. On the other hand, Pocek stressed, special attention must be devoted to fight trichinosis, because while 56 cases were recorded in 1969, 102 were recorded in 1973.

The Federal Chamber delegates also examined a report on measures and activities undertaken at the federation level to implement a social contract on the foundations of the joint policy in the employment field.

The chamber today adopted a decision on amendments and addenda to the Yugoslav Social Accountancy Service statute. Amendments and addenda to the law on the foundations of the banking and credit system also were adopted under urgent procedure. The most important change lies in the fact that establishing the credit worthiness of a loan applicant, apart from approving investment credits, will not be applied this year, but as of the beginning of next year.

The delegates adopted a proposal to relieve Federal Court Judge Ivan Bele of his duties at his own request. He will be replaced by Stefan Horvat, the present deputy federal public prosecutor.

The adoption of conclusions in connection with a Federal Executive Council report on the pressured emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo will be discussed tomorrow, because a working group did not prepare a final text.

A debate on draft conclusions, which went on for several hours, was due to amendments by a group of Kosovo delegates to draft proposals prepared by a working group formed after the last session which was devoted to emigration from Kosovo.

On the basis of Kosovo delegates' amendments, the working group prepared a new version of conclusions which was supported by all speakers. However, they gave various views on how to combine the two versions to make the text correspond to both the complexity and importance of the problem and to the Chamber's scope of duty.

Different views were heard on whether conclusions should state that the Kosovo political and security situation could be considered stable while emigration continues. AIT was warned that Albanian nationalism and irredentism on the one hand and Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and chauvinism on the other cannot be regarded as identical motives for emigration. A question was raised whether the Federal Chamber can positively assess the activities of all-people's defense, social self-protection, and security service in the province, or whether it is only supporting them.

A great deal of attention was devoted to whether special stress should be laid on the fact that the struggle against irredentism means activity aimed at unmasking its centers, because, as Aslan Fazlija pointed out, they are constantly being unmasked.

There were different opinions on whether conclusions should contain the existing stand not allowing the election to responsible duties of those candidates who participated in counterrevolutionary and hostile activities, because, as Kosovo delegates stated, such has been the case.

A large number of delegates dwelt on the fact whether and under which form the conclusions should refer to the Bujan Conference which has been abused by Albanian irredentists.

The majority supported Hisen Ramadani's opinion that this is more a subject for the congress resolution on Kosovo, and that Federal Chamber conclusions must stress that it is indispensable in the struggle against irredentism to emphasize the national liberation committee session in Prizren which invalidated the Bujan Conference decisions on the separation of Kosovo and Metohija from Yugoslavia.

Debate Continues

LD262238 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] A session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber took place today at which the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and other issues were debated and a number of proposed laws adopted. Dusko Mandic:

Despite the assumptions that the emigration from Kosovo will be omitted from the agenda since delegates from Kosovo had certain comments on the proposed conclusions, this item remained and was debated all morning. The introductory report, as we have already reported, was delivered by Federal Chamber Vice President Mustafa Sabic, who warned of the difficulties in the work since there are differing approaches to the whole group of questions. While emigration continues, Batirc Jovanovic said in the debate, the situation in Kosovo cannot be considered stable.

Zarija Martinovic called on the Federal Executive Council to provide information on immigrants from Albania and on their material position -- that is, their real estate -- while Aslan Fazlija said that the conclusions had been subjected to criticism so that they might best cover the council's obligations and its tasks, as well as accurately reflecting the true situation in the region.

Dusan Pekic said that despite numerous reports the situation in Kosovo is not satisfactory although many claim the opposite. Thus, it transpires that we are arguing over whether the rate of emigration is slower or faster, the delegate said, adding that this is not an economic category but an ideopolitical and military-strategic one. He called for some political leaders to be held responsible, and said that they confine their work to forums, while the nationalists go unhindered in poisoning the consciousness of young people and some citizens, and not only in Kosovo.

Today's session took place in the shadow of another meeting. A group of more than 100 citizens from Kosovo of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality were in the assembly at that time. They arrived at the assembly this morning for talks with Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi who received them and talked to them for some hours. Also participating in the talks was Assembly Vice President Zdravko Ciric.

In the afternoon part of the assembly session Ilijaz Kurtesi spoke to delegates on the subject of the talks, stressing that the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins had presented their position and difficulties at the meeting and sought energetic measures aimed at implementing the conclusions adopted thus far.

An official statement also was issued on the talks. Besides this, several proposed laws were adopted today, and the chamber continues its work tomorrow. It is expected that the conclusions on emigration from Kosovo also will be adopted at that time.

FEC Conclusions Adopted

LD271453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly unanimously adopted conclusions on the Federal Executive Council's report about preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under duress.

It has been stated in the conclusions that specific results have been achieved in Kosovo on improving the sociopolitical and security situation but that the emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins, which is still going on, must be stopped since the creation of ethnically pure Kosovo could have far-reaching consequences.

The conclusions stress the need for the progressive forces of Kosovo, helped by all the republics and Vojvodina, to launch an even more resolute struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in order to create all the conditions necessary for a safe, peaceful and equal existence and work of members of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

The Federal Chamber obliges the Federal Executive Council and all other federal organs to take even more efficient measures so that the tasks set by the SFRY Assembly in its conclusions on preventing the emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo can be carried out.

Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, stated that after an extensive, meaningful, and serious debate the SFRY Assembly adopted, with a maximum degree of agreement, the conclusions which will contribute to the efforts to resolve the country's most difficult and most pressing problem.

KURTESI RECEIVES KOSOVARS, LISTENS 'CAREFULLY'

AU261902 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi received at the SFRY Assembly today about 100 citizens from Kosovo, Serbs and Montenegrins, who arrived in Belgrade with a view to presenting to our highest delegate body their view of the emigration under duress. We have just received an announcement by the SFRY Assembly Information Service which reads as follows:

SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi, Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the Assembly, and Milan Jonovski, general secretary of the Assembly, today received a fairly large group of Kosovo citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationality who informed them during a lengthy conversation about difficulties and problems they are confronted with in their everyday life and work.

The citizens from Kosovo demanded a more resolute activity of all social and state factors of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia with a view to preventing by efficient measures all forms of nationalist and irredentist pressures and bureaucratic arbitrariness which are creating a very grave political climate in Kosovo and fomenting emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province.

After having listened to them carefully, President Kurtesi briefed them on the most current activities that are being undertaken in the country with a view to improving the situation in Kosovo and halting the emigration of the non-Albanian population from the region. He also stated that all their remarks, grievances, and demands will be discussed with greatest attention and submitted to competent organs in Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Kosovo to be solved.

Kurtesi called on all people present to invest maximal efforts themselves and make a constructive contribution with a view to returning confidence between nationalities in this part of our country and creating conditions for more efficiently solving ideopolitical, economic, and other problems in Kosovo, starting from the LCY Central Committee Platform and other documents which established positions and policy for permanent stabilization of the situation in this province.

Ciric Talks With Kosovo Group

AU261149 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] The Federal Chamber session is taking place today in the SFRY Assembly. Despite the announced possibility that the conclusions about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo may be removed from the agenda, as it was requested [traziti] by Kosovo delegates, this possibility was dropped. The changes to the proposed conclusions made after the submission of Kosovo delegates' amendments were explained by Mustafa Sabic. At the same time in the small hall of the SFRY Assembly Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the Assembly, are talking to about 100 citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo who arrived this morning from almost all over the province.

10TH SERBIAN LC CONGRESS SET FOR 26-28 MAY

LD262208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee, which had a number of important issues of the life and work of Serbian Communists on the agenda, ended with the decision that the 10th Serbian LC Congress will be held from 26 to 28 May.

The Serbian LC's top body also established the program of tasks, measures, and activities in implementing the LCY Central Committee stands on relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This program will serve as the ideopolitical platform for consolidating unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the coming period and should be observed by all LC members, organizations, and leaderships in the republic.

The Central Committee also discussed and accepted a draft of the changes and amendments to the Serbian LC Statute which the Serbian LC Statutory Commission should adopt shortly and present, in draft form, for public debate which is expected to last until 10 April. The adoption of this document settled all the differences of views expressed earlier on the concepts of unity of the LC of Serbia and autonomy of the Kosovo and Vojvodina LCS. The session adopted the proposal to nominate Slobodan Milosevic for the post Serbian LC Central Committee President by majority vote while the proposal that Dusan Ckrebic and Radisa Gacic be nominated LCY Central Committee Presidium members from the LC of Serbia was adopted unanimously.